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ONE YEAR, (in advance,)..... $2.00
" " (if not paid within six mos.)... $2.50
" " (if not paid within the year,)... $3.00

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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
Collections promptly made. [Dec.9,'64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office south of Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

J. B. CESSNA,
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E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
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He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20, '65.,

ALL KINDS OF BLAKS for sale at the *Inquirer* office. A full supply of Deeds, Leases, Articles of Agreement &c.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1868. VOLUME 41; NO. 13.

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Bedford Inquirer.

THE NEWS.

THE Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs have determined to take no action on any of the nominations now before them until after the impeachment trial.

IT is stated in Washington that General Schofield was offered the post of Secretary of War *ad interim* before General Thomas, but that he declined it very politely and diplomatically.

THE Republican State Convention of Massachusetts has adopted resolutions nominating General Grant for President and Senator Wilson for Vice President, endorsing impeachment, and congratulating the Republicans of New Hampshire on their grand victory.

GOVERNOR BAKER, of Louisiana, one of General Hancock's recent appointments, has been arraigned at New Orleans, before United States Commissioner Shannon, on the charge of having comitted perjury in taking the test oath. He is charged with having aided the rebellion.

THE Prince of Wales is to visit Ireland during the Easter holidays. The visit is to be signalized by the granting of a partial amnesty to the Fenians. Reports from the Turkish Government assert that the war in Crete has entirely ended. So many similar reports have heretofore been made that this one may well be doubted.

THE President has refused to receive papers sent to him through the War Department by General Grant, and it is said is also considering the propriety of ordering the Secretary of the Treasury to refuse to recognize Mr. Stanton's drafts: Army officers who obey Mr. Stanton's orders are to be court-martialed.

AN immense Republican mass meeting was held at Philadelphia to endorse the action of the recent State Convention. The resolutions of the meeting endorse impeachment and approve of General Grant as "the best of Radicals and the best of Conservatives; Radical when treason and wrong is to be uprooted; Conservative when Union, liberty and right are to be preserved."

THE Washington *Star* says that the impeachment proceedings are generally considered as unfavorable to the President. The *Express* (Democratic) argues that the resignation of Mr. Johnson would stop the trial, and that if "his cousael are satisfied that there is no prospect of impartial trial, and that conviction is a foregone conclusion, they may advise abandonment of defence by resignation."

THE initial battle of the Presidential campaign has been fought and won by the Republicans of New Hampshire. It was not only the first contest of the great struggle of 1868 but it was also fought squarely out on the question of Impeachment, both parties fairly recognizing the issue and the importance of the decission. On each side the fight was an earnest, a determined and thorough canvass

THERE is nothing new in the Impeachment case, but we have the usual amount of rumors as to the views of the parties most interested. Mr. Johnson's counsel will object to every Senator who has expressed an opinion as to his guilt or innocence, being allowed to act as jurors. The question will be if the trial can be conducted with the unreconstructed States not represented, and whether the twenty-seven States now represented constitute the Senate.

THE correspondence between General Grant and General Hancock, in relation to some removals made by the latter, has been sent to Congress. It exhibits no important facts not already known. General Grant tells Hancock that his "order of removal was based on certain charges which I did not think were sustained by the facts as they were presented to me." He then administers to Hancock a gentle hint that he has used the telegraph too freely, and that despatches of such length as his should be sent by mail.

IN the House of Representatives the report of the Retrenchment Committee in relation to alleged frauds in the Treasury Department in the cancellation of bonds has been further discussed. Mr. Logan renewed his attack on the management of the Treasury Department, and especially upon Mr. Clarke, the Chief of the Printing Bureau, causing to be read testimony in relation to the delinquencies of that officer taken during a former investigation. Finally the whole matter was referred back to the committee, with instructions to report what changes are necessary in the law authorizing the printing of United States notes and bonds.

THE Committee on Retrenchment of the House of Representatives have prepared a lengthy report on the whiskey and tobacco frauds. After quoting the testimony taken before acommittee of the Thirty-ninth Congress touching the collusion of officers of the Government with dishonest persons, the report says that the President had abundant evidence, in numerous cases, showing conclusively the unfaithfulness of many officers, yet they are undisturbed. No attempt has been made to prove the flagrant violations of law in the cases of individuals who have amassed princely fortunes by cunningly devised schemes. Cases of this kind have been reported, yet not a single criminal has been compelled to disgorge the fruits of his crime, or to suffer the pains and penalties for violating the law.

THE Rebels in Tennessee are threatening trouble. General Grant, received a brief despatch from Major General Thomas, stating that the enemies of the present State Government in Tennessee were organizing for resistance to the laws, and to get control of the State. General Thomas asked for immediate instructions. His telegram to General Grant assured the latter that these statements were positively founded on movements of the Rebels and the supporters of the President. Without delay, General Grant telegraphed to General Thomas to use all the force at his command to preserve peace and protect the state authorities in the execution of the laws, to the fullest extent, and to report if more troops were needed. Nnever, in the history of American politics, has the canvass of a State been so exhaustive, so thorough and minute. We have the result in a glorious victory—a success which coming at this time and under the surrounding circumstances has all the importance and significance of a National Triumph. IN the House of Representatives Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Reconstruction, has submitted a report in relation to Alabama, with a bill providing for its admission as a State of the Union. The bill for the admission of Alabama was debated, the Republicans advocating its passageand the Democrats opposing it. A very exciting discussion took place between Messrs. Logan and Van Wyck in relation to alleged frauds in the Treasury Department.

Miscellaneous.

MOORISH MAGNIFICENCE: THE GREAT CATHEDRAL: SPANISH WOMEN: FADED GLORY.

Not until reaching Seville did I feel what a luxury it is to live—just to breathe—to inhale the delicious air and rejoice in *being*. Other climates had been cold, or damp, or chilly; some hot, debilitating; but this was just right, and when a man comes to the place where the weather just suits him, it is time to sit down and enjoy it. It seemed to me it was a privilege to be anything that could breathe in this delightful clime. It is the latter part of February. If one of my lungs was out of order, or both of them, I would stay here till they were well, or until the weather became too hot for comfort, and that will be but a few weeks hence.

The city is clean, well-built, and in the evening the inhabitants throng some of the streets so as to make it difficult to walk. The courts around which the houses are built, are beautifully adorned with flowers and shrubs, and trees; in warmer weather awnings are spread over them, and here the family enjoy themselves with the piano and guitar, the song and the dance. Here too, the table is spread, and all Seville, it is said, takes tea out of doors.

It was a dreadful day for Seville, and indeed for Spain, when the Moors were driven out of the country; they had conquered it, and ruled eight hundred years. Four hundred thousand Moors, Jews and Arabs, left this city of Seville in a few days after it was surrendered to St. Ferdinand. Wealth, learning, taste, art and the charm of Eastern life went out with them, and Spain has been lower in the scale of morals and manners ever since. This is no compliment to Mahometanism. To compare the present condition of Spain with anything that has gone before it and say that the former days were better than these, is saying very little for the better times. In this old city of Seville we found the Alcazar or Palace, being the first specimen of Moorish magnificence we had seen. It consists of a group of palaces, on the banks of the Guadalquiver, and exhibits the same style of architecture and mural decorations that are so much admired and celebrated in the Alhambra. Indeed, the pavements and columns and arches and apartments, have been preserved, or restored with so much greater care than the Alhambra itself, that the latter appears to be a feeble example of Moorish taste and skill, compared with these glorious rooms in Seville. Fancy must people these chambers with men and women, of flesh and blood; clothe them in Oriental and gorgeous raiment, surround them with every luxury that gold and labor and power can give; hang these passages with curtains whose richness has not been excelled by anything that modern art has produced. When the sleepy janitor opens the outer gate and leads you through these deserted and empty halls, in which your own footfalls make the only sound, into apartments that for centuries have been silent as the grave, yet on every hand is beauty of coloring and carving and curiously wrought adorning that you must pause to admire; even in the midst of admiration one cannot but mourn that the barbaric splendor of Moorish glory has departed, and the degenerate race of effete Spanish civilization has taken its place. A thousand wives of a proud Moor once made these walls jocund with their mirth, and the adjoining gardens, and the beautiful Guadalquiver were gay with their revels and song, and the moral tone of the palace was as high, and the happiness of the people just as great as now, when a dissolute queen and a profligate court, and an ignorant, depraved and impoverished people, constitute the government and inhabitants of a nominally Christian kingdom.

Instead of a Mosque, is the Cathedral of Seville. It is the noblest example of the Gothic ecclesiastical architecture in the world. St. Peter's at Rome prdouces no such effect on the soul when first you enter it. The Cologne Cathedral is nearer it in power. I have no superstitious feeling that compels me to be awed by a place. But I cannot enter this temple without worshipping! Instantly as I stand within its walls, its giant solemn columns rising around me, scarcely visible in the twilight at the noon of a brilliant southern day, its vastness, its amazing height, the roof like a firmament covering me, and resting on arches, dividing it into sixty-eight compartments, one feels that this surely ought to be none other than the house of God. High Mass was celebrated during one of my many visits to the Cathedral. When the tinkling of the bell gave the signal for the "elevation of the Host," the faithful, wherever they chanced to be in the vast area, fell on their knees and silently adored the idol which superstition had just held aloft for the worship of an ignorant multitude. A woman entered one of the chapels and knelt before an image of the Virgin and poured out her soul in prayer. As if unconscious that spectators were all around her, she struck her hands upon her breast and wept as if some strong anguish, like a viper, was gnawing at her heart.

The women of Seville are celebrated for their beauty. In the Central Park of New York; Hyde Park of London; or the Bois de Boulogne of Paris, you notice that many of the most splendid equipages carry very plain women, and one often admires the compensation system that gives the signs of wealth to some and saves the good looks for others. But you may stand by the fashionable drive of Seville and the first hundred carriages that pass shall have four handsome women in each of them. A plain woman is the exception, and rare as a black swan in the Central Park Lake. It is nearly the same in other cities of Souther Spain. As "you would scarce expect one of my age" to be a connoisseure in this matter, I will give you in the words of my guide the types of Spanish beauty: "Deep blue-black eyes *adormilados* sometimes, and at others full of flashes, each a *punalada*, a small forehead, raven hair, long and silky, which they might almost turn at night into a balmy soft pillow, and a long flowing mantilla by day, a peculiar *meneo, sal*, and indescribable charm, naturalness and grace, in every movement, together with liveliness and repartee, from the principal features of their appearance and character." I leave his native words untranslated, that you may suppose I understand them perfectly, and that they mean something much more expressive than simple English. Like *Latin* in a sermon, it sounds very learned and makes up for a deal of dullness.

The dance and the song, the bull-fight more than anything else in the season of it, make this city the home of the gayest, wildest, most dissolute men and women in the south of Europe. Corinth in the days of Venus-worship, was not more wholly given up to the lust of the flesh and the pride of life, than Seville to-day. Yet it was once the emporium of the New World. From its port set sail the fleet that carried Columbus to a land beyond the sea and brought back the wealth of the Western India. It has been the residence of kings; and successive dynasties, faiths and customs, have in turn made Seville their capital and terrestrial paradise. It is girt on every side by fertile plains, the orange and lemon trees hang loaded all the year with their golden fruit, and the silver river, whose name is poetry and whose banks are haunted with the memories of Eastern delights, washes the feet of this beautiful city.

I hoped to be away from it at the end of this letter, but shall have to stay a week longer. IRENÆUS.

INVENTORS—THEIR OPPORTUNITIES AND INTERESTS.

The number of patent claims published in our columns weekly is sufficient evidence of the existence of a large amount of inventive talent in the country; that all these patents do not prove remunerative, or that some of them are improvements only in name, does not militate against this statement. Still, the long list of patents might be much further extended, we think, by the more general cultivation, by our mechanics, of a habit of close observation. An observing and reflective man, possesing natural mechanical capacities, can hardly pass through a workshop in any department of industry, without seeing opportunities for improvement either in the tools and other appliances used, or in the methods of doing work. But it not unfrequently is the case that the mechanic who is constantly engaged on the work does not notice the room for improvement which the stringer sees at a glance; the familiarity induces indifference. Yet, the working mechanic is continually meeting with abstacles to rapidity and perfection of work, and in providing temporary expedients for relief, he may as well perfect them and make them permanent and valuable fixtures of the shop. If properly elaborated and wrought out in the brain before being built, he may find that in developing them he has unconsciously become an inventer—made a patentable and valuable improvement—where he looked only for a present aid, or a "make-shift." Perhaps the exactions of his business will not allow him to devote the necessary time and attention to the improvement, and he must content himself with getting up hastily a temporary aid to his work.

But there come opportunities for this mental labor, which, however, are not always embraced. Such is the present state of dullness in business. The enterprising mechanic whose ordinary work fails him, can profitably employ his otherwise unoccupied time in attempting improvements in the materials, methods, tools, or other appliance used in his business. If he is compelled to a state of comparative physical idleness, so much more room and opportunity is afforded for the exercise of his mental powers. Plenty of instances of valuable discoveries, inventions, and improvements could be adduced to prove that such periods of enforced bodily inactivity have been advantageous to the observant and thinking mechanic.

It is the interest, also, of the inventor to make use of the means offered by our patent laws to secure to himself a portion of the advantages which his improvement possesses. A false idea of honor is that which either carelessly or unjustly induces to allow the inventor to reap a benefit from his improvement. He may consider it as not worth the expense, time, and trouble necessary to make him secure as its originator; but if others deem it valuable enough to use, he should deem it valuable enough to be paid for. It is not the marked and notable improvement that is always the most remunerative to the inventor, but often the little and seemingly unimportant advance on previous attempts, which proves a mine of wealth. If the inventor has any idea which he has so far brought toward a practical and visible form as to be undersood, and which promises to be an improvement on processes, machines, tools, etc., it is his duty, as well as right, to secure his proprietorship by a patent at once. By this course he will be benefitted, while nobody will suffer an injustice.—*Scientific American.*

THE WILD WOMAN OF TEXAS.

The Liberty (Texas) *Gazette* publishes the following marvelous story: "In the Grand Cane neighborhood, in this county, a short time ago, a gentleman in the depths of the forest suddenly came upon a woman as wild and almost as fleet as an untamed deer. After a brisk chase of some distance the gentleman on horseback overtook the wonderful creature, when she halted, and he found her to be a medium sized, middle aged, well formed woman, with long, dark hair, and clear blue eyes. She was in a state of nudity save a girdle of gray moss about her loins. Her body and limbs were covered with a beautiful coat of hair about four inches long. She was much frightened and seemed unable to talk, but must have comprehended signs, as in reply to motions of the gentleman by which he sought to induce her to accompany him out of the wood she constantly pointed to her own forest home. Finally, the gentleman endeavored to compel her to go the way he desired, by getting before her, and by threatening gestures with his gun, and she becoming enraged, seized a club, and turned upon him with the fury of a demon, and it was only by the speed imparted to his steed by a liberal use of the spurs that he kept out of her way. After driving off her pursuer, she resumed the direction she had so constantly pointed, and was soon out of sight. The gentleman followed, and after going some distance, came upon her home. Three trees standing near each other, in a triangular form, with the spaces between them walled up with brush and moss, made her moss bed between them secure from the rude blasts of winter, and comparatively secure from the pitiless rain. The only stores that were discovered were a few nuts and some four or five bushels of acorns. Very wild stories of this wild woman have been rife in the upper part of the county for some time, but she was believed to be a myth by all except those who claimed to have had glimpses of her. Now, however, her existence, description, and the vicinity at least of her whereabouts, are established beyond controversy. Her early capture may be regarded as within the range of probability, as concentrated efforts are being made to that end.

THRIVE SLOWLY.—It is dangerous for a man to grow rich and strong faster than he grows good. I do not think it is wise to grow rich too fast, at any rate. I do not mean to say that there may not be men of such stature that they can grow rich rapidly without being hurt by their riches; but generally God makes the road to wealth one of care, so that the process is one of education, and so that, when a man had attained his competence, he has gone through that which is a strengthener, stiffener, and which prevents his being much injured by it. But when men come into the possession of wealth without having earned it, they are apt to be injured by it, because they have not received that education which is necessary to enable them to administer it properly.

MR. NASBY MEETS WITH A MISFORTUNE.

Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby having been called into Ohio to assist in the expulsion of some shildren of African descent from a district school into which they had been admitted by a New Hampshire schoolmistress, returned in a damaged condition, in consequence of an adventure which he relates as follows:

We reached and entered the skool house. The skool marm wuz there, ez bright and ez crisp ez a Janoowary mornin'—the skolars wuz ranged on the seets a studying ez rapidly ez possible.

"Miss," sed I, "we are informed that three nigger wenches, daughters of one Lett, a nigger, iz in this skool, a mingling with our daughters ez a eqal. Iz it so?"

"The Misses Lett are in this skool," sed she, ruther mischeevishly, "and I am happy to state that they are among my best pupils."

"Miss," sed I, sternly, "pint em out to us!"

"Wherefore?" sed she.

"That we may bundle em out! sed I.

"Bless me!" sed she, "I reely coodent do that. Why expel 'em?"

"Becoz," sed I, "no nigger shel contaminate the white children uv this deestrick. No sech disgrace shel be put on to 'em."

"Well," sed this agrivatin skool marm, which wuz from Noo Hampshire, "put 'em out."

"But show me wich they are."

Can't you detect em, sir? Don't their color betray em'? Ef they are so near white that you can't select 'em at a glance, it strikes me that it can't hurt very much to let 'em stay."

I wuz sorely puzzled. There wuzn't a girl in the room who looked at all niggery. But my reputation wuz at stake. Noticin three children settin together who wuz somewhat dark complectid, and whose black hair waved, I went for 'em, and shoved 'em out, the cussed skool marm almost bustin with lafter.

Here the tragedy okkerred. At the door I met a man who rode four miles in his zeal to assist us. He hed alluz hed an itchen to pitch into a nigger, and ez he cood do it now safely he perposed not to lose the chance. I wuz puttin 'em out, and hed just dragged 'em to the door, when I met him enterin it.

"Wat is this?" sed he, with a surprised look.

"We're puttin out these cussid wenches, who is contaminatin yoor children and mine," sed I. "Ketch hold of that pekolyerly disgustin one yonder," sed I.

"Wenches! You——skoundrel, them girls iz my girls!"

And without watin for explanashen the infooriated monster sailed into me, the skool marm layin over on one uv the benches explodin in peels uv laughter, the like of wich I never heard. The three girls, indignant at being mistook for nigger wenches, assisted their parent, and between 'em, in about four minutes, I wuz insensible. One uv the trustees, pittyin my woes, took me to the nearest railroad stashen, and somehow, I know not, I got home, where I am at present recooperatin.

CHARLES DICKENS.

A sensible letter from Washington concerning Mr. Dickens' visit to the United States appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette.* The writer says:

"On his arrival in Boston Mr. Dickens found himself in a literary society which had sprung up since his earlier, visit, and as he has passed through the great cities he has moved among a people to whom a 'live author' is no longer a surprise or a curiosity. He has produced no commotion by his walks along Broadway, Washington street or Pennsylvania avenue, but he has been thrown upon his merits as a writer and reader. He has in this manner been enabled to observe American society under circumstances far more favorable than those amid which his first "American Notes" were taken, and we may apprehend that the new conditions of the country are likely to furnish him with subjects suggestive of something more than spicy caricature. The *bonhomie* with which he has been received is itself characteristic of the growth of the American mind, showing as it does that its young and morbid sensitiveness to ridicule has in a great measure disappeared. It must be admitted, in the light of what all now know to have been then in America, that Mr. Dickens's work on this country was calculated to produce irritation, not so much by what it observed as what it did not observe, the caricatures being almost entirely unbalanced by any recognition of the serious and important traits of American life and character. It is not wonderful that he should feel himself somewhat embarrassed personally, as a person might who finds himself incurring the obligations of a guest to a man whom he had once held up to ridicule. I am not surprised, therefore, to hear of his preferring to be entertained by English residents here.

"One of the chief counts of the indictment against England, as it stands in the American mind, is that during their late struggle the literary men of that country, they who mainly represent to Americans all its attractions, were either hostile or indifferent to their cause. It would probably have entirely altered the complexion of Mr. Dickens' visit, could he have pointed to any expressions of sympathy written or uttered by him for America during her late struggle. As it is, he is generally understood to have shared in the the neutrality or active Southern sympathy which characterized the attitude of many among the higher classes in England. All these causes have probably conspired to disappoint the hopes that had been held out of an influence from the visit favorable to a more fraternal feeling between the United States and Great Britian."

THE OTHER SIDE.—Once in a happy home a sweet, bright baby died. On the evening of the day when the children gathered around their mother, all sitting very sorrowful, Alice, the eldest said:

"Mother, you took all the care of baby while she was here, and you carried and held her in your arms all the while she was ill; now, mother, who took her on the other side?"

"On the other side of what, Alice?"

"On the other side of death: who took the baby on the other side, mother; she was so little she could not go alone?"

"Jesus met he there," answered the mother. "It is he who took little children into his arms to bless them, and said 'Suffer them to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven!'"

USES OF TEMPTATION.—When a founder has cast his bell, he does not presently fix it in the steeple, but tries it with his hammer and beats it on every side, to see if there be any flaw in it. Christ does not presently after he has converted a man, convey him to heaven; but suffers him to be beaten by many temptations, and then exhalts him to his crown.—*Arrowsmith.*

WHO ARE THE USEFUL MEN.

In a building, the superstructure attracts the eye—the foundation is hidden. A tree's leaf makes more noise than its trunk; and the roots are all concealed beneath the ground. Yet the tree shakes off its leaves each autumn. But it holds its roots forever, and even bares itself of foliage when winter comes, in order that the roots may be covered, and nurtured below, and so glorify its Maker and itself in the future Spring.

So in society. It is not the apparantly great men, doing public things who bless the world. Not many succeed in attracting attention and applause. Men do not all run to leaf, merely to get up that green thinness which rustles for a summer, and then crisps and falls to the ground as a mere nurturer of the strong, but modest roots below, that live and grow through all the years.

It is no evidence of real greatness to get into high elevations, to work on the public platforms, into legislatures, into pulpits, or even to the Presidential chair. God's universal plan is to keep the individual humble that he may be useful and happy. Each one is made for all. Yet every soul is greater creation than a sun. You are appointed there, yonder, somebody else between, or beyond, and each one of us must bear his own accountability, living and working according to our chances, doing everything for a purpose—man's general good and God's special glory. Every individual in the race is a free agent, and in religion as well as in all other relations should be recognized as a unit, equal in will and right to every other. There is Methodism in Christianity that votes and works with a purpose, not to glorify men by making them "lords over God's heritage," but rather to honor their individuality, and prompt them to discharge every duty as it defines itself to God's glory and not to man's.

WHO ARE FOR AND WHO AGAINST IMPEACHMENT. There are just two parties on the impeachment question—those for it, and those against it. Who are for it?

The whole Republican party, North and South including hundreds and thousands of former Democrats, and nine-tenths of the soldiers who fought against the rebel armies of Beauregard and Lee. The widows and orphans of every union soldier plead for it; all the great sanitary and benevolent organizations during the war plead for it; the manumitted millions of the South plead for it; the laboring millions of the North and West plead for it; the hundreds and thousands interested in the National Debt plead for it; every friend of a speedy return to specie payments pleads for it; every advocate of new continental railroads pleads for it; every friend of Freedom throughout the world watches its progress as the last trial of a great and a second time betrayed people.

Who, then, are those who are opposed to impeachment?

The whole Rebel army vanquished by Grant and Sherman; all the sympathizers with treason in the North; all the enemies of the draft; all the enemies of the National Debt; all those who rejoiced in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln; all those who gloried in the treachery of Andrew Johnson; all the assailants of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Stoker, George H. Thomas, and other patriots, and every enemy of Liberty in the Old World.

THE HUMAN BODY.—While the gastric juice has a mild, blanded, sweetish taste, it possesses the power of digesting the hardest food that can be swallowed, It has no influence whatever on the fibres of the living animal; but in the moment of death it begins to eat them away with the power of the strongest acid. There is dust on the sea and land—in the valley and on the mountain top—there is dust always and everywhere. The atmosphere is full of it. It penetrates the noisome dungeon, and visits the deepest and darkest caves of the earth. No palace door can shut it out; no drawer is so secret as to escape its presence. Every breath of wind dashes it upon the open eye, which yet is not blinded, because there is a fountain of the blandest fluid in nature incessantly emptying itself under the eyelid, which spreads itself over the surface of the eyeball, at every winking, and washes every atom of dust away. This liquid, so well adapted to the eye itself, has some acidity, which, under certain circumstances, becomes so decided as to be scalding to the skin, and would rot away the eyelids were it not that all the edges of them are little oil manufactories, which spread over the surface a coating as impervious to the liquids necessary for keeping the eyeballs clean, as the best varnish is impervious to water.

A SERMON TO A PREACHER.—Never shall I forget the remark of a learned legal friend, who was at one time somewhat skeptical in his views. Said he to me, "Did I believe as you do, that the masses of our race are perishing in sin, I could not rest. I would fly to tell them of salvation. I would labor day and night. I would speak with all the energy and pathos I could summon. I would warn and entreat my fellow men to turn unto Christ, and receive salvation at his hands. I am astonished at the manner in which the majority of you ministers tell your message. Why don't you act as if you believed your own words. You have not the earnestness in preaching the lawyers have in pleading. If we were as tame as you are, we would not carry a single suit."

A decade of years has passed away since the remark was made. I bless God it was addressed to me. It put a fire in my bones which I hope will burn as long as I live. God preached a stirring sermon to me that day by the mouth of that infidel lawyer.—*Rev. P. Stryker of New Brunswick.*

FAILING EYES.—Persons suffering from dispepsia or any other malady, must take care of their eyes. Any disease impairs the strength, and the nervous system is depressed; and when laboring under this form of depression, the eye is particularly liable to become weak. The reason of this is, that of the ten nerves that go off from the brain, six are distributed wholly and the other four partially to the eye." Through the great sympathetic nerve, the disturbed stomach, or liver, or intestines, communicates with telegraphic speed with the brain, and so with the eye. The first advice to be given with the reference to the comfortable use of the eyes, undoubtedly is—to keep intestines and liver and stomach in a healthy condition, or in other words do everything to confirm the general health. If this be impaired do not read, and especially do not write long without giving the eye a rest. The great remedy for an eye whose disease depends upon the nerve and not the muscle, is Rest! Rest!! Rest!!!

"THE arm of a pretty girl wound tight round your neck has been discovered to be an infallible remedy in case of sore throat. It beats pepper tea all hollow.

"THE strongest kind of a hint—a young lady asked a gentleman to see if one of her rings will go on his little finger."

OVERWORK AND UNDER-REST.

There is nothing better understood than that an overtasked brain will speedily lose its power, if, indeed, it be not driven to a fatal congestion. We no longer err through ignorance. A clergyman, for instance, knows perfectly well if he devotes his nights to writing sermons, instead of sleeping, that very soon he will ask his congregation for permission to go to Europe. Still he keeps his unseasonable work, and makes it a matter of conscience to commit a long and deliberate suicide. It is asserted, upon the strenght of a post-mortem examination, that the late much lamented Governor Andrew, a public man, whose life was of the greatest importance to the whole country, was really killed by hard work.

It is painful to speak with any thing like censure of a career so self-devoted, especially when we consider that Gov. Andrew knew perfectly well the terrible risk which he was running. When he gave himself to the cause of the republic, he just as literally took his life in his hand as if he had volunteered to lead a folorn hope upon the field of battle. Was this sacrifice necessary? Was it wise or prudent? Here was a man of extraordinary capacity for public affairs; here was a life of uncommon value to the community; here was that rarity in history, an able man with an educated conscience; here was one who might make mistakes, and who did make them, but who was utterly incapable of any act of deliberate selfishness, and just in the maturity of his powers, just when he had trained himself to fill higher posts in the public service, he is suddenly called away. "At this exigent moment," to borrow the language of Burke, the "loss of a finished man is not easily supplied."

Whoever undertakes to do the work of five days in one, will be sure either to kill himself or to do his work badly. In either case, nothing is gained by excessive and unreasonably prolonged application; yet this is a truth universally disregarded by students and public men. The President of a College makes a fine speech to the Freshmen; he tells them that they must properly regard the laws of health; that night study is worse than no study at all; that dyspepsia is the bane of our colleges; and it turns out upon inquiry that this excellent President is in the habit of reading Hebrew for half the night, and is himself a wretched victim of chronic indigestion, has something the matter with his head, is growing deaf, or growing blind, smokes more tobacco than is good for him, and will certanly be obliged to go to Italy by advice of the family doctor, unless Divine Providence works a special miracle, which it is not at all likely to do.

"OWES ME A LIVING,"—It is among men who try to get a living by some shift or trick of laziness that we hear the familiar wards, "The word owes me a living." A loafer who never did a useful thing in his life, who dresses at the expense of the tailor, and drinks at the cost of his friends, always insists that the world owes him a living, and declares his intention to secure the debt. I should like to know how it is that a man who owes the world for every mouthful he ever ate every garment he ever put on, should be so hearty a creditor in account with the world. The loafer lies about it. The world owes him nothing but a very rough coffin and retired and otherwise useless place to put it in. The world owes a living to those who are not able to enrn one—to children, to the sick, to the disabled and the aged—to all who, in the course of nature by force of circumstances, are dependent; and it was mainly for the supply of the wants of these that men were endowed with the power to produce more than enough for themselves. To a genuine shirk the world owes nothing; and when he tells me, whine, that the world owes him a living, I am assured that he has the disposition of a highway robber, and lacks only his courage and his enterprise.—*J. G. Holland.*

A PORTLAND (Me.) paper tells a story of a countryman why was coming from that place to Boston on one of the steamers, and who met with a curious accident. The vessels, it seems, had fire annihilators placed around in convenient spots. The gentleman from the interior became thirsty, eyed an annihilator for some time and evidently concluded it was a new fangled drinking arrangement, and was not going to show his greenness by asking about it. So he stepped up smartly, put the nozzle in his mouth and turned it on. The effect was instantaneous and stupendous! The countryman was knocked sprawling some ten feet away. The shock to his internal organization must have been something tremendous, for he remained senseless and speechless for some time. When he sufficiently recovered to articulate, he wanted to know

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH. 27, 1868

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
COL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

OUR CANDIDATES.

The Republican party in Pennsylvania have been so thoroughly satisfied with the conduct of their public servants filling the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General that they have been unanimously renominated. These gallant soldiers have shown themselves not only willing but able to acquit themselves as creditably in the civil as in the military service. The highest compliment is paid them by the state at large when even the opposition have no word of complaint, and in their own party, without rivals and without any efforts of their own they have been renominated without a dissenting voice. Such honors are seldom vouchsafed to the most popular of public officers. With Grant, Hartranft and Campbell the Old Keystone will roll up an overwhelming majority for the Union next Fall.

STRICTLY A POLITICAL PAPER.

This heading could have been placed at the head of the *Bedford Gazette* at the accession of the present editor of that journal to the tripod, ten or a dozen years ago, and its readers would not have had occasion to complain of any infringement upon its standing motto above a score of times in all that period. This is almost marvelous, and yet we doubt whether it could be successfully contradicted. Of course, we have no reference to "selected matter;" now and then, an article has found its way to the outside, or may be the inside, when political matter was not to be had, that was not strictly political, but it was only on such occasions. We allude particularly to the editorial matter which has appeared in its columns. There has been an abundance of this class of matter, very well written, too, but never a thought, from the first day of January to the last day of December, that did not express a denunciation of Republicans or laudation of the Democrats, or an allusion to one or the other.

Are country newspapers intended for no other purpose than to cry up one party and cry down another? Are they intended for no other purpose than to advocate the filling of thankless little offices with its partizans? Are they mere party machines, supported for party purposes, without any regard for the ten thousand other interests of the community in which they are published? The *Gazette*, judging from its course, would answer the first two questions negatively, and the third affirmatively, and it would, no doubt, add further, if it were disposed to be honest, "That the chief end of a Democratic leader should be, and really is, to get into office, and that it is the duty of those who cannot get in to support those who can!" The *Gazette* is published for no other object judging from its editorials.

And, now, we desire to ask the Democratic tax-payers what advantage this course of conduct, on the part of a journal which should be the exponent of all the varied interests of the county, has been to them? The generality of men, we are willing to admit, act from selfish motives. What advantage have you derived from the course of your county paper? From the thousands of political articles which have appeared in its columns for ten years, what advantage have you experienced? Answer the question honestly. How many of you, to take the best possible view of it, have been elected to offices worth your taxes? Can you point to a score of your number who have? No, Messrs. Democratic tax-payers, you cannot. The truth of it is that good offices seldom come your way; if there is a fellow in the county who is too lazy to work, and has shrewdness enough to be a politician, he must be supported by the party, and your editor calls out lustily, week after week, for you to do so, and charges you with being a renegade if you do not, and you are whipt in and must waste your time and money to elect him. Ain't this true? And after he is elected what good does he do you? If you want him to do you the least favor imaginable, he will ask pay, and if you offer him thanks merely, he will tell you quite bluntly that he cannot live on thanks? Ain't this a fact? We do not complain that it is so; we believe that all men should be paid for their labor, and well paid, but we would like to know who pays you for your efforts to secure the triumph of the Democratic ticket? Are you paid by promises of future reward? If you are, be once and forever undeceived. Don't you know that the positions which are not taken up by the crafty leaders are given to the weak-kneed Republicans to buy them up? You may have served the party for fifty years faithfully, but leave one of this peculiar gentry turn up, and he must be cared for; they know your vote to be safe, and by flattering the weak-kneed gentleman they make sure of his vote and that, perhaps, of some of his friends, and mark it, there is always one of this class to be bought up. The Republicans have done the same thing before now, but we despise the policy. Firstly, because it is injustice to those who have kept up the organization for years, and secondly, because men bought up in this way are mere weather-cocks.

If these views are correct, and we are led to believe that they are in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, then the course of the *Gazette* has been absolutely of no advantage to you, but on the other hand, a downright loss. Let us suppose that it had, during all this time, consistently advocated an improved system of Agriculture in addition to its politics, would it not have had a very beneficial effect upon the industrial prosperity of the county? Suppose it had advocated the location of iron manufactories in the county as earnestly as it has advocated politics, does any one doubt that we would have a larger number of these establishments located here with our facilities? Again, had it paid as much attention to the building of a railroad through the county, as it has to the election of Democrats, from the highest position down to township clerk, would our people not to-day be enjoying all the advantages which such improvements would bring? Certainly, there cannot be a doubt in regard to it. While the *Gazette* has been scrambling for a constableship or an auditorship, all the great interests, which would have made every acre of land worth twice or thrice the money that it now is, have been left to lie dormant, and instead of you making money, you have been spending both money and time to no advantage. Answer, ain't it so?

We believe that it is the duty of the country press to leave no means unspared to develop the peculiar section of country in which it is located, and that a paper devoted to politics alone is an injury instead of a benefit.

OUR NEW RAIL ROAD PROJECT.

Now, that what we always predicted has been proven by their own deeds to be true, viz. that the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company were only occupying the ground, and did not intend to make the road, it behooves the people of Bedford County to go to work and do something for themselves if they wish ever to have a rail road. Let every man subscribe toward our new project all that he is able. We say every man because we mean it. It will pay every man to give something toward an enterprise of this kind for it is intended to and will benefit every man, if it succeeds. Let not the man who owns only a house and lot refuse to give for it will benefit him as much in proportion as his richer neighbor. Let not the rich man with his hundreds of acres of land or his houses and lots refuse because some one has not given as much as he ought. Nor let him refuse in the hope that his neighbors will do the work and he will reap the benefit without contributing his share toward the accomplishment of the work. This last miserable, short-sighted policy has defeated more than one enterprise undertaken by our people for the public benefit. Let the people mark every man of this kind and especially the rich. Let him who refuses to contribute his just share to this enterprise be a marked man, let him be shunned in business as one unworthy of the patronage of the public, if possible, let public sentiment drive him from the community as one whose wealth and presence is a curse instead of a blessing in any community. Let every one put his shoulder to the wheel and strive manfully to do his share and there will be no difficulty in speedily carrying our project through. Don't wait to be shown how soon you will get your money back in dividends. When people build rail roads at home the first object is to promote the welfare of the community and not to reap large dividends. Men give to such enterprises as they give to building churches, for the good of their fellowmen as well as themselves. There is scarcely a laboring man in the county who would not make a good investment of fifty dollars by giving it toward the building of a railroad, though he should never get back a penny, except as he gets it in the increase of business and wages and the increased prosperity of all around him. There is not a man in the vicinity of Bedford or within ten miles of the projected line, who would not make a good investment by giving ten per cent of the value of his property to insure a railroad to Bedford, for his property would, as soon as the road were completed, be increased from fifteen to twenty per cent in value. Every one knows this, then why should we any longer lag. We have waited for others to help us long enough, let us now try what virtue there is in helping ourselves. Don't wait to be coaxed and cajoled, go to work like men, give like men, and you will succeed as you deserve. Be stingy, wait for your neighbor to do the work and build the road that you may reap the advantage and you will fail miserably and shamefully, and neither deserve nor receive sympathy from the outside world. There is much truth in the old adage that "Heaven helps those who help themselves."

THE TUNNEL ABANDONED.

A year or two ago, our readers will remember, the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville Railroad Company, a most formidable paper corporation, commenced work upon the tunnel between this point and Mt. Dallas, the terminus of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain and Bedford Railroads, with one man and a wheelbarrow, which occupation, though with a slightly increased force, was kept up until Friday, the 6th inst., when the corporation, that was to be, having been completely licked in the Courts and in the Legislature, moodily picked up its "kit" and "travailed." The gay engineers who have frequented our town, off and on, since the 10th of November, A. D. 1864, about the same time received notice that their services were no longer necessary to keep up appearances, and they, too, packed their carpet sacks, some of them very reluctantly, bid their fair friends good-bye, with heavy hearts, and one after another, departed. Yes, all have gone, save the chief, who glides about our streets as silently and reticently as in the days when all prophesied the early completion of the railroad, but in a few days he too will leave, and then the last relic of the great Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville railroad will have departed, and as representatives of it we hope never more to return. Of course, as individuals, we will always be pleased to see them.

Thus the great humbug has exploded, and Philadelphia, through the Pennsylvania Central railroad, is responsible for our undeveloped condition. We intend to remember this in the future.

The bill incorporrting the Bedford and Bridgeport railroad company has passed the House of Representatives finally, but has not yet been acted upon by the Senate. A letter from Hon. John Cessna, from Harrisburg, received on Saturday last, says that he hopes to see the bill pass the Senate before he returns to this place. We expect Philadelphia to exert her influence upon the Senate, a majority of which body appears to be owned by the Central railroad company, to defeat our bill. We are prepared for such a contingency. Already quite an an amount of stock has been pledged towards constructing this road, and if we can interpret the determination of our citizens, it is that this road must be completed from Bedford to Bridgeport; and then good-bye Philadelphia, we will be in a condition to repay you for your meanness and selfishness.

We see that the Central is bestirring itself in favor of a railroad from Johnstown to Somerset. If the citizens of Somerset are dupes enough to go into a scheme of this kind for the benefit of the monopoly, which has kept them out of a railroad for twenty years, they are greater fools than we have heretofore been willing to charge them with being.

HERE AND THERE.

The consistency of Copperhead professions is characteristically displayed in the following extracts from leading Copperhead authorities. A bid for the votes of Union Soldiers appears in the following resolution of the late Copperhead Convention at Harrisburg:

Resolved, that we recognize with emotions of the deepest gratitude the efforts of the gallant volunteer soldiers who so freely took up arms to protect the flag and preserve the Union, and we denounce as unjust to them the efforts of the Radicals to prevent a restoration of the Union until negro supremacy is established in certain States and negro equality made the rule in all.

To catch a different class of voters the *Old Guard* speaks as follows:

If the country is ever restored to freedom again, it must be on the Constitution which was overthrown by the war. There is no other path back to liberty, except this one, that leads straight to the old Constitution. And there is no better way of keeping alive a love of the principles of the Constitution than to cherish with fondest affection the memory of those brave and noble men of the South who fell in resisting the negro war upon that Constitution.

These two would be quite sufficient to show the consistency and honesty of Copperhead professions, but to show Copperhead love for the Union Soldiers, whose votes are so dooly bid for in the resolution of the Harrisburg Convention, we quote the left handed Compliment paid them by the New York World, the leading Copperhead paper of the Country. In its issue of the 7th inst it speaks as follows:

The radical party brought about the recent war; that war abolished slavery, but it fastened on the country an evil fully as great, for it is not too much to say that two thirds of its survivors came out of that war with intemperance fixed upon them; the necessities of the climate where the war was waged, the excitement of the contest, the recklessness before and after battle, having engendered habits that did not die with the occasion. President Ben Wade will not be likely to issue an emancipation proclamation to these slaves.

Thus in one section of the country they are full of gratitude to Union Soldiers, in another their fondest affections are reserved for rebels who died fighting to subvert our free government, or defaming the brave soldiers of the Union as drunkards and slaves. The party organ that denounces two-thirds of the soldiers of the Union as drunkards evinces a cowardly malignancy that fully justifies the use of the term Copperhead in its fullest significance. Such epithets from the leading party organ indicate the true spirit of the party, which is really hostile to the cause, as well as the soldiers, of the Union, and all such resolutions as the one in the Harrisburg platform are only designed to catch and deceive the unwary.

BEDFORD, March 20.—At the election today the Democrats carried this borough by sixty-five majority a gain of forty one over last fall.

The above dispatch sent by the Copperheads from this place on last Friday evening is a part of their uniform system to herald the election of a school director or town clerk. The truth is that there was only one candidate on their ticket that received sixty five majority and he was complimented by a number of Republicans who knew that their was no chance of electing the Republican ticket. The election went off without a contest. Why did they not telegraph that the Republicans had carried Bedford township, with a gain of one hundred, because they elected one of their candidates?

BEATING BEDFORD.—We republish the following dispatch for the purpose of reminding our people that "once upon a time" such a dispatch was sent from this place:

BEDFORD, Pa., Feb. 25.—There is a great excitement at this place about the impeachment, and several companies are being rapidly organized to support the President.

Captain T. H. Lyons has already 50 men on his list and at least three companies can be ready in 48 hours.

The following counter-part was not sent from Bedford nor has it ever been published by the friends of the President in this section:

NORTH TEXIS, February 26, 1868.

His Excellency Andy Johnsing, President uv the United States:

DEER SUR: If yer wants enny help to carry out yeur messurs against Congris, we kin send yer four hundred thousand men from this part uv Texis at a minit's warnin.

We hang forty thousand yankis in here during the war, and we kin du as much for you now, sein you've taken our side.

Respectfully, etc., JOHN SNAPPER,
Chairman uv Committee uv Vigilance.

P. S.—This'll beet Bedford all holler; won't it, Andy?

MAJOR BURNSIDE, of Illinois, a soldier during the late war, from the Hon. E. B. Washburne's district, was nominated to the Senate for Second Auditor of the Treasury, in place of E. B. French. Major Burnside is a near relative of General Burnside, Governor of Rhode Island.

We are sorry to hear that the Hon. E. B. French is to retire from the 2nd Auditors office as in a course of four or five years practice in his Department we have found him one of the most gentlemanly and accommodatingly officers that it has ever been our fortune to meet.

MR. MANN, of Potter county, has introduced into the House of Representatives at Harrisburg a joint resolution submitting the question of holding a Convention to revise the Constitution to the people at the election to be held next October.

This is about right. We hope that Mr Mann will have the MANN-liness to vote for his own proposition. The cowardice of the Pennsylvania Legislature is a disgrace to the great Commonwealth.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The New Hampshire election shows at least that there is not a universal and irresistible reaction. It shows that the people will not allow their dissatisfaction with some measures of public policy, and with certain aspects of the situation of the country, to betray them into a surrender of power into the hands of the political allies of the rebellion. It would have been a subject of very serious apprehension if the Democratic party, under the championship of such persons as Henry Clay Dean, Montgomery Blair, Chauncey C. Burr, and D. W. Voorhees, had succeeded in New Hampshire. For certainly it should be enough for every man who sincerely loves liberty, and who believes in intelligence and a high sense of national honor as its foundations, that every man who is hostile to the Government and the Union; every worshipper of "the lost cause;" every enemy of free schools; every inciter of hatred of race; every rebel leader who is unchanged in heart and lurking in foreign lands; every man who rejoiced over Bull Run and scowled when Richmond fell, would have rejoiced if the Democratic party had carried New Hampshire.

The satisfaction with the actual result, with the decided and triumphant success of the Republican party after one of the most earnest and determined of political contests, is precisely of the same kind with the satisfaction occasioned by the fall of Donelson and Vicksburg, with the re-election of Lincoln, and with the surrender at Appomattox. It shows that the purpose of the people is inflexible; that while the great issues of the war are unsettled they will work through the party organizations of the war, and will defer new parties until new questions arise. The defeats of the autumn undoubtedly contributed to the New Hampshire victory. It has become evident that if the people give way to impatience, if they refuse to sustain the Republican party because of dislike of certain men and measures, if they choose to make the party in power responsible for all the disagreeable things that necessarily follow a civil war and which no party could possibly avoid, they must see the Copperhead party come into power. What that party is the people have not failed "to see for the success of last year, the fond faith of the Democracy" that the great reaction would sweep the old Southern policy of which they were the tools into power, has emboldened that party to throw away its masks and reveal its character and purpose.

The country has consequently seen that the leaders who were most notoriously Copperhead have become most conspicuous. Pendleton and Vallandigham stump Ohio, and Vallandigham contests a seat in the Senate of the United States, which is given to another less noted but not less bitter partisan. Pendleton, a frank secessionist and repudiator, is enthusiastically nominated for the Presidency by many State Democratic Conventions, and delegates are instructed to vote for him at the National Convention. Even Seymour, who has not openly advocated repudiation, formally withdrew from the field, with how much sincerity may be inferred from his previous career. Isaac Toucey, Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of the Navy, who scattered the navy in order to help the rebellion, cheered by the apparent reaction, makes himself heard from the national contempt into which he has fallen, to prophesy a Democratic victory in New Hampshire and elsewhere which "will undo all the damnable legislation of Congress," and place the South "where she can govern herself without the tyrannical interposition of a miserable rump of a Congress." Jesse D. Bright, who was expelled from the Senate at the beginning of the war for sending an inventor of fire-arms to "His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederation of States," and who now declares that he was opposed to the war from the beginning to the end, and never intends "to vote for paying a dollar of the principal of the debt," is made President of the Democratic Convention of Kentucky, and is nominated as a Democratic Presidential elector. Meanwhile the Democratic papers and speakers deride more bitterly than ever the word "loyal," which is simply the description of a man wholly true to the Union during the war; and, sure of the reaction, the party sends into New Hampshire speakers who talk out too plainly, and who do not even try to conceal their fierce hatred of the freedmen and of the Union soldiers. The country has seen that the Democratic party proposes to enter upon political campaign of 1868 with a platform of repudiation, of negro hate, of restoration of the Southern States to the exclusive political control of those who are hostile to the Government, and with all the cruel injustice and increasing perilous agitation that are implied in the cry of "white man's government;" in one word with the determination to plunge the country as far as possible back into the condition which produced a terrible war, and to do this by every kind of appeal to the meanest of human passions and motives.

To this attention of the Democratic party, now plainly perceived, the result of the New Hampshire election is the first emphatic response. The victory has been greatly helped by the association of the name of General Grant with the successful party. That name is the assurance of firmness, moderation, and sagacity. The victory was achieved under the leadership of one of Grant's soldiers, General Harriman, and was contested upon national, and not upon local issues. The result of the elections in some of the Eastern cities, as for instance in Portland, have been claimed as Democratic triumphs. They were, however, decided upon local questions; that in Portland, for example, was a temperance division. The great multitude of temperance men in Maine and in the country agree, politically, with the Republican party. But the Republican candidate for mayor of Portland was very warmly opposed to prohibitory legislation, and upon the ground many of the Republicans, who were decided temperance men, voted against him. So in the Massachusetts Legislature the Prohibitionists unite with the Democrats to defeat a license law. The city elections in the State of New York also are necessarily affected by local considerations, and can not safely be regarded as political indications. But in New Hampshire the question was really national. General Harriman was the representative of General Grant and the Republican policy, and Mr. Sinclair was the representative of the Copperhead reaction. We are devoutly grateful that the head of that old snake has been again bruised, and sincerely trust that in November it will be ground under the heel of an intelligent and liberty-loving people.—*Harpers' Weekly.*

AT the late Republican Convention, which assembled in Philadelphia on the 10th inst., a Presidential Elector was chosen for the 16th Congressional district, of whom we never heard before in our experience. Who is he? What is his name? Who had him selected? Was there no one in the district of whom the people had heard before? He may be a very good man but we would like to know it.

THE NEWS.

TUESDAY, March 17, 1868.—Judging from the extracts from the Washington correspondence of the press the President and his friends are not so sanguine of his acquittal now as they were at the opening of the trial. His counsel are engaged in preparing affidavits from differen sources to be presented when the case comes up again, declaring that it will be impossible to obtain the necessary evidence to proceed without further delay, and hope to make good their failure in their last effort to postpone it.

The Reconstruction Committee has agreed to report an amendment to the bill for the admission of Alabama requiring the Legislature of that State, within thirty days after the passage of the act of Congress, to consent to the conditions of Congress concerning impartial suffrage.

General Hancock has been ordered from New Orleans to Washington by the President. There is considerable speculation as to the President's object in this move. The order was not sent through Gen. Thomas, but through the usual military channels.

WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1868.—The Board of Managers of Impeachment were in session on Tuesday, completing arrangements, on their part, for the coming trial. No further examination of witnesses is to be had, and the committee feel confident that it will not be necessary to withdraw any one of the articles. Mr. Stanbery, Judge Black, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Curtis, counsel for the President, were at the White House preparing the President's defence against the impeachment charges.

The President explains his summons of General Hancock to Washington by a desire to converse with him in relation to his request to be recalled from command in Louisiana and Texas. In the meantime he has appointed Mr. John Hancock, of Philadelphia—a brother of the General—Collector of Internal Revenue at New Orleans.

A good deal of the apprehension about troubles in Tennessee have come from the operations of a secret organization of the State known as the "Kuklux Klan." The object of the "Klan" is to work on the fears of the superstitious negroes and ignorant whites.

The health of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is better at this time than it has been since the commencement of the session.

The Constitutional Conventions of North and South Carolina have completed their labors and adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 19, 1868.—In the United States Senate Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported an amendment to the House bill relieving Hon. Mr. Butler, member of Congress elect from Tennessee, from all political disabilities incurred by participation in the rebellion. The bill permits Mr. Butler, instead of the oath prescribed by the act of July 2d, 1862, to take a modified oath, the form of which is given.

There are no new developments in regard to the impeachment trial. The House Managers are deliberating on the law points which are expected to be raised in the case. It is understood that the Managers are informed of the tactics that are to be resorted to by Mr. Johnson's legal advisers. It is hinted that the President will ask for fifteen days further extension of time. This the Managers will oppose. The President's counsel hold long daily consultations with him. Mr. Stanbery professes to have received some intelligence or some assurances that indicate hope for the President's escape from conviction; but *per contra*, the occupants of the White House are making arrangements for an early return to Tennessee, while the families of certain Cabinet Ministers are making similar arrangements.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs are quite divided on the question of approving the bill appropriating money for the Alaska purchase. The matter has been laid over in the committee until the first Tuesday in May next.

The New Jersey Republican State Convention adopted resolutions nominating General Grant for the Presidency, and endorsing impeachment as the Constitutional way to remove a President who violates the Constitution.

The Michigan Republican Convention adopted resolutions in favor of General Grant for President and Hon. Schuyler Colfax for Vice President.

General Reynolds yesterday issued an odor announcing his assumption of command of the Fifth Military District, in the place of General Hancock.

General Lorenzo Thomas is urged by some of his friends to return to the President his commission as Secretary of War. *ad interim.*

FRIDAY March 20, 1868.—The Managers of Impeachment yesterday had Hon. Horatio King, who was Postmaster General under Buchanan, before them. He did not disclose anything of importance, although the Managers were led to suppose that he knew of some of the President's unlawful proceedings.—It is rumored that Mr. Johnson has telegraphed to Mr. Sweat, of Illinois to assist in his defence.

The Democrats and Johnson men who been foiled in their efforts to corrupt members of the Senate, and to get an expression of opinion from them against impeachment, have engaged in the discreditable work of trying to influence Mr. Chase. They appear incapable of seeing that this is a poor compliment to the Chief Justice, and no one entertains deeper contempt for their manœuvres than Mr. Chase himself. The friends and organs of the President are all shouting in concert for Mr. Chase as the Democratic nominee in the next Presidential campaign. To give the report an air of probability, they say that a People's Convention shall be called, and that Mr. Chase shall be nominated without a platform if he will act on the trial of Mr. Johnson in a manner acceptable to them.

A few Radical Southerners now in Washington, who dislike General Grant, held a meeting on Monday evening, and after some talk decided in favor of Mr. Wade for the next President and Senator Wilson for Vice President. Some of them subsequently called on Messrs. Wade and Wilson. They say that they received them very cordially, but gave them no encouragement, and that Senator Wilson said that, so far as he was concerned, he stood where the Republican party of the State of Massachusetts had placed him—on the platform with General Grant.

The Republican State Convention of Vermont met at Rutland on Wednesday, and passed resolutions sustaining the course of Congress in regard to impeachment, and endorsing General Grant for the Presidency.

SATURDAY, March 21, 1868.—The Board of Impeachment Managers to day examined one witness, whose testimony is not considered important. The members of the Board spend a large part of each day and night in studying the law authorities, acts and precedents in any way bearing on the case, so that there may be no unnecessary delay in answering any objections or points which the counsel for the defence may rise. The story that the President intends to resign is authoritatively denied. He intends to fight to the bitter end, and will do all in his power to make the struggle as long as possible. He holds daily interviews with his counsel, and to day was in consultation with Messrs. Stanbery, Black, Curtis and Evarts several hours. It is generally understood that his counsel are satisfied that they cannot present a very strong case, and that privately they despair of an acquittal. Mr. Johnson is deeply chagrined at the equanimity with which the country and his friends, especially the Northern Copperheads and the Southern Rebels, take his impeachment: His Excellency was under the impression that his trial would lead to something like a revolution—perhaps disarrange the finances, plunge everything into disorder and stop the work of legislation. He is mortified at learning that the world can get along without him and that instead of annoying the country he has only called down trouble and ridicule upon himself.

His counsel are daily engaged in consultation with him in preparing his defence to the articles of impeachment. One of his Washington organs on yesterday stated that "the answer is very strong, and one Mr. Johnson can rest upon confidently for a verdict from the people, even if the Senate should vote for conviction." He is also reported as being considerably annoyed at Jerry Black's talking so freely outside of the hopelessness of his case, and denies that he ever entertained the idea of resigning, but will see the trial through to the end. The House Managers have daily sessions, and are preparing arguments in advance to meet all objections that may possibly be urged by the President's counsel, so that there shall be no delay on their account. Various points are assigned to each one, and everything so far works entirely harmoniously in the committee.

The Washington *Star* of yesterday denies that Senator Wade has received a single letter soliciting appointments in anticipation of his soon occupying the Presidential chair. It also says that he has never intimated any one, not even his personal friends, nor has he even considered the subject, of who should form his Cabinet if impeachment proves successful.

Jeff. Davis' trial is to be still further postponed from the 4th of May. This change is said to be necessary from the fact that the new term of the court commences on that date, and the time intervening between that date and that recently fixed—the 14th of March—is not considered sufficient in which to try the case.

The inhabitants of St. Thomas, Mr. Seward's latest purchase, are complaining of much suffering there, and have appealed for aid.

The resignation of Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, as Minister to Russia, has been accepted.

The Boston *Traveller* says: The New Hampshire Democrats, failing to defeat the Republicans, have gone to work trying to whip each other, and are having the fiercest quarrel of the season."

MONDAY, March 23, 1868.—The impeachment trial was resumed before the United States Senate at one o'clock to-day, and unless the President's counsel succeed in starting some new point not anticipated by the Managers on the part of the House, it is believed that they will be prepared to file their replication to-morrow, and to demand that the trial proceed at once. It is well understood that the President designs making another application for delay, and that affidavits will be made avowing that they are not ready for trial, etc. The impression is that the Senate will order the trial to commence on Monday next, the 30th instant. It is said that the President will attend in person during the trial. His presence will occasion some odd reminiscences of his appearance there on the 4th of March, 1865, when, according to the New York *World*, good Democratic authority, he "disgraced the floor of the Senate with the spewings of a drunken boor."

Adjutant General Thomas attended a Cabinet meeting on Friday, but the sensational story that he had issued an order as Secretary of War is contradicted by the Adjutant General himself, who moreover avers that he has "not thought of issuing an order until this matter is settled." Now that the first heat of the battle is past, the General's discretion seems to be resuming its due proportion to his valor.

Admiral Farragut has arrived at Rome, and received "a very gracious reception" from the Pope. The Admiral is suffering from a serious abscess, which will detain him in Rome for some weeks.

The House of Representatives devoted Saturday to general speech-making, the only matter of interest being an explanation by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, of his agency in introducing the amendment taking away from the United States Supreme Court jurisdiction in certain cases. Mr. Wilson denied that the amendment was introduced by any preconcerted scheme, and administered a good-humored lecture to the Democrats for their inattention to business and dullness. In answer to questions, he stated that the object of his amendment was to take away from the Court the power to decide such cases as that of McArdle, and that such would be its effect if it became a law before decision of the Court had been announced.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

It is stated that a London pictorial newspaper has sent an artist to the United States to sketch the impeachment trial.

Southern papers are losing their interest in politics. The Charleston *Mercury* has a leading editorial on "Spring." This is a hopeful sign.

As the Democracy cannot win State elections, they are regaling themselves by rejoicing over the achievement of an occasional township victory.

JUDGE E. STEVENS, formerly a justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, was killed at Augusta, Ga., by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his son.

THE latest news from the Abyssinian expedition is considered favorable by the English. Napier and his army were twenty miles north of Antalo, on the 25th ult.

JERRY BLACK is despondent over the President's prospects, thinking he has but a poor chance for acquittal. Jerry evidently wants him to resign.

WITH reference to the whiskey frauds, a New York paper says that 20,000 to 30,000 gallons of wisky are manufactured in that city every day, and sold under the very eyes of the revenue officers for a dollar a gallon.

THE health of Hon. Thaddeus Steavens is said to be much improved, and to be now in a better condition than at any time since the commencement of the present session of Congress.

ANDREW JOHNSON is very anxious to have Republican lawyers defend him in the trial of impeachment. Had he taken more Republican counsel more and less Democratic whiskey he would not require Republican defence.

REV. JAMES LYNCH, the well known colored preacher, has challenged any gentleman in Mississippi to convass the State with him and discuss universal suffrage. He says: "My color alone should be no objection to an acceptance of this challenge, inasmuch as it will take no part in the task. I will only use my heart, my brains and my tongue."

THE New York *Herald* recomends, as a forlorn hope, that the Copperheads nominate Admiral Farragut for President. Of course the gallant old salt wouldn't for a moment submit to the disgrace of being placed on such a ticket.

THE House Committee on Foreign Affairs still has under consideration the matters involved in the purchase of Alaska, and the rumor is renewed that the final action will be adverse to the required appropriation.

IT is positively denied by the friends of Chief Justice Chase that he has or will consent to the use of his name by the Democrats in connection with the Presidency, and it is also denied by leading Democrats that there is any probability of their giving Mr. Chase any political favor.

GOV. GEARY has appointed Benjamin S. Bently, Esq., of Williamsport, Judge of the new judicial district of Lycoming Co. He has also appointed D. Watson Rowe, Esq., of Chambersburg, Franklin county, an additional Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District.

IT WILL be noticed that while Senator Wade scrupulously refrains from voting, Senator Patterson, the son-in-law of the accused, votes every time. The virtuous indignation designed for the interested parties who take part in the trial can there find a proper object on which to vent itself.

THE Republicans of Chicago have leased Crosby's famous Opera House, in that city, as the place of meeting for the National Convention. The delegates will be amply accommodated on the stage, while the vast auditorium will give spectators an admirable apportunity to see and hear the proceedings.

THE Executive Committee of the Penna. State Agricultural Society met at Harrisburg last Wednsday, and fixed upon the 29th and 30th of September and 1st and 2d of October, as the time for holding the next State Fair, Propositions from Erie, Pitsburgh, Pottsville, Harrisburg and Norristown; were laid before the committee.

HON. JOHN P. GLASS, Speaker of the last House of Representatives of this State, died at his home in Pittsburg on Sunday last. Mr. Glass was well known throughout the State as a gentleman of high attainments and unblemished character, and his death will be widely and deeply regretted.

THE latest corrected returns from New Hampshire make the majority for Harriman 2,530. The House of Representatives will probably show 138 Democrats. The latest details of returns embrace 228 towns, and give Harriman 39,712; Sinclair, 37,156. Harriman's majority, 3,557.

MR. SHERMAN, of the United States Senate, has brought in a bill by which it is declared that the state of Alabama has adopted a republican constitution, and that her representatives are entitled to seats in Congress. It is a wise and timely measure.

THE bounty bill question seem in a fair way to be brought up again, if Congress can be induced to give it attention. The House Military Comittee have the matter under consideration, and propose eight and one-third dollars per month for time in the service, State and national bounties already paid to be deducted, and the new bounty to be in land instead of money.

JOHNSTOWN has just been visited by one of the greatest floods in its history. On Sunday night last, about midnight, the ice in the Conemaugh just above town suddenly gave way, and, failing to find an outlet, was forced out of the ordinary channel upon that portion of Johnstown and Conemaugh boroughs lying along the left bank of the stream. The streets on the "Island" in Conemaugh and "Goose Island" in Johnstown were inundated and piled up with large cakes of ice within fifteen minutes after the break-up. The house of John Heverline was completely overturned by the current, and that of Patrick Clarke was knocked from its foundations—both families scarcely escaping with their lives. Several stables and outbuildings and most of the fences were prostrated.

THE "Kuklux Klan," as our readers are aware, is a society in Tennessee, whose purposes just now excite much apprehension in some quarters. One Tennessee paper asserts that the "Kuklux" frolics are no more dangerous than were those of the famous Knights of Malta some years ago. Another, however, contains an "official order" of the "Klan," running thus:—"K: K: K:—Wolfe Hole, Bloody Month, Fair Moon. First Hours.—General Order No. 1—*Shrouded Brothers of Memphis, Divison No. 62: In hoc signo* — 12. The Great Past Grand Giant commands you. The dark and dismal hour draws nigh. SOME LIVE TO DAY—TO MORROW DIE. THE BULLET RED AND THE RIGHT ARE OURS! To-day, the 11th of the mortal month of March, you will begin to scatter the clouds of the grave. By order of GREAT GRAND CYCLOPS, G. C. T.' Some people will regard the above "order" as nonsense, while others will see a great deal in it.

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No. 161 NORTH THIRD STREET,
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ONE THIRD / THE COST / OF LEAD. } 100 lbs. of PECORA Co's colored Paints, (costing $12½,) will Paint as much as 250 lbs. of Lead and wear longer. For particulars address S. BOWEN, Sec.
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$1000 REWARD!!
Just received at THE NEW IMPERIAL BARGAIN STORE, a handsome assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS!
As goods are now advancing daily and no doubt will be much higher, we think
FAMILIES CANNOT BUY TO SOON.
feb.28m2 G. R. OSTER & CO.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

At a Court of Quarter Sessions held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the 10th day of Feb'y, A. D. 1868, the recommendation of the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of said county, was read and filed setting forth, "That the building now occupied as the Poor House of said county, is totally insufficient for the sheltering and protection of the poor. That a new poor house should be erected as provided by the Act of Assembly, approved the 17th April, 1866. That the present poor house property is not desirable for the purposes for which it is now used, and recommending that said property be sold, and, that, in lieu of it, a farm of from seventy-five to one hundred acres of good land be purchased, upon which the poor house above recommended shall be erected," &c.

Whereupon the Court referred the same to the Grand Jury, who, on the 12th day of Feb'y, A.D. 1868, made the following return and endorsement upon said recommendation: "This recommendation approved by the Grand Jury, except that in the opinion of the Grand Jury, the farm to be purchased should not contain less than one hundred and twenty-five acres."

Now, March 7, 1868, the Court appoint Wm. M. Hall, Esq., Auditor to take testimony, find facts and make report &c.

Witness my hand and official seal at Bedford the same day. O. E. SHANNON, Clerk. [L.S.]

Pursuant to the above appointment I will meet in the Grand Jury Room on THURSDAY, the 16th day of April prox., all parties who may desire to be heard. The investigation will embrace:

1st. An examination of the receipts and expenditures of the present property with a view to determine whether it is profitable or the reverse.

2nd. Proposals for the purchase of the entire property; also for the Mill and Miller's house separately.

3rd. Offers of suitable farms, stating the price, number of acres, locality, with a full description.

4th. I invite plans with estimate of cost of a suitable building, with all the modern improvements, for the sheltering and maintaining one hundred poor persons—said building to be erected on the present or at any other locality proposed. No plan to be paid for unless ultimately adopted by the County Commissioners.

Sealed proposals to purchase or to sell may be sent to me or to J. W. DICKERSON, Attorney for Bedford county, at any time before the day of meeting. WILLIAM MACLAY HALL,
mar20.3t Auditor

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH. 27, 1868.

THE INQUIRER TO BE ENLARGED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

HO! FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

AND

BEDFORD INQUIRER

FOR THREE DOLLARS!

The proprietors will enlarge the INQUIRER to an eight column paper on or about the first of May next. We are compelled to do this to meet the growing wants of our community. The addition of a column to each page, together with considerable addition to the length, will enable us to lay before our readers much more matter than we do at present, and give them all the advantages of both a local and general newspaper.

INQUIRER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will issue the Inquirer from the 1st of June until the 7th day of November, 1868, (the close of the Presidential campaign,) for the following comparatively low figures:

1 copy, in advance..... 75
10 copies, in advance..... $6.00
20 copies, in advance..... 11.00
50 copies, in advance..... 25.00

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

We will also send the New York Weekly Tribune, and Bedford INQUIRER for one year to any person who will pay us three dollars in advance. Those who have already paid us in advance for the Inquirer since the first of February, by paying us one dollar additional will have the Tribune sent to them from the 1st of May 1868, to the 1st of May 1869. This is one of the best opportunities ever offered. The campaign will be a most animated one, and to give our readers the advantage of a leading newspaper we have made this arrangement. Now is the time to subscribe. Who will raise a club for the campaign?

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
mar27. *Editors and Proprietors.*

MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the cost. 2

APPOINTED.—D. Watson Rowe, Esq., of Chambersburg Franklin county was, on Wednesday of last week appointed an additional judge of the Sixteenth District, by the Governor.

A NEW ORDER.—Knights of Pythias, is the name of a secret order of quite recent date but of amazing popularity. The order is founded on the old classical story of Damon and Pythias, and aims to emulate the latter of those worthies. The association has the beneficial feature of the Odd Fellows.

A HORSE valued at $1200 was killed at Saugerties, N. Y., the other day, from eating the inner bark of a locust tree. It is an unusual case, as few animals will eat the bark of the locust, which is said to be only poisonous in the spring.—*Exchange.*

We publish the above as a warning to those who are in the habit of hitching their horses to the locust trees on our streets. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

PARDONED.—Isaac Shaffer (convicted of horse stealing we believe at September Session 1867 and sentenced to five years im. prisonment in the Western Penitentiary) has been pardoned by the Governor though less than five months of his term have expired. We understand efforts are being made to have executive clemency extended to others of the same class from this County. Comment is unnecessary.

THE CROPS.—From every part of our county we learn that the grain has come out of the winter in a remarkably fine condition. The indications are that the wheat crop of the present year will be unusually good. Of fruit, it is too soon to ascertain the prospect, except of Apricots and Peaches which have all been killed by the severe cold. Grapes, wherever not laid down, and many of the tenderer varieties of ornamental trees and shrubbery where left unprotected, have suffered severely from the severity of the winter.

THE REAL ESTATE AGENCY of Durborrow & Lutz, has effected the sale of a number of tracts of land within the last few weeks. This is one of the best means of disposing of land that can be successfully employed. Lands are sold at the price established by the owner, without any effort on his part, and at comparatively little or no expense; and without the public even knowing whose lands are offered for sale. Persons having lands to sell will do well to employ them while those desiring to buy should not fail to apply at once. tf.

CLEAN UP.—As usual, at this time of the year, after a general thaw, our streets present a demoralized appearance. Mud and filth every where are to be seen. We notice with much pleasure, quite a number of persons, in front of their places of business, removing the accumulated mud, &c. and placing it on heaps, which will be taken away and used for manure. We hope this example will be followed by others. Don't wait and depend on the Council to clean up. Let every man make clean before his own door, and our streets will soon present a healthy and inviting appearance.

"Throw physic to the dogs; I'll none of it.
To make assurance doubly sure;
I'll take"—PLANTATION BITTERS.
They never fail.

This great Stomach Healer is just what the people need. It is a remedy they can rely on. For Dyspepsia, Heartburn. Headache, Dizziness, Ague, Liver Complaints, Pains in the Side and Back, it has no equal; not the least among its virtues is its extreme pleasantness to the taste and *immediate* beneficial effect. Try it, suffering Dyspeptics, and be cured. Such are the assertions of those situated to know. From the vast amount of this article sold, it must have great merit. 2t

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THE LADY'S FRIEND.—Published by Messrs. Deacon & Peterson.

Philadelphia's periodical of fashion holds its own gallantly among the crowd of aspirants in the same field. The April number gives a double-page illuminated fashion plate; four pages of robes, with explanatory notes; a chapter of novelties in spring costumes. A full page steel engraving forms the frontispiece of the last number. The literary department is rich and varied; all the old favorites contribute story, poem and essay; and Professor Getze furnishes a piece of new music.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The April number of the Atlantic, is very attractive. It opens with an article by Antoinette B. Blackwell, entitled "A Plea for the Afternoon," and is an original and vigorous paper on old age. Dr. O. W. Holmes presents a new poem. James Parton has a well-written paper on "Our Roman Catholic Brethren." The poet "Spenser" is ably reviewed by Edwin P. Whipple. Dr. S. Weir Mitchel is the author of the instructive paper "The Poison of the Rattlesnake." Bayard Taylor gives his traveling experiences in the Republic of the Pyrenees. John S. Dwight discusses "Art." "Lagos Bar" is the title of a new story by Winwood Reade. A. D. Richardson presents a secone article on "Free Missouri."

PASTORAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, has made the following appointments for the Juniata District:

THOMAS BARNHART, Presiding Elder. Altoona, Jacob S. McMurray, W. M. Frysinger; Hollidaysburg, George W. Heyde; Duncansville, Richard Mallalieu; Martinsburg, David B. McClosky, Lewis A. Rudisell, supply; Williamsburg, William Gwynn: Birmingham, George Warren, George D. Pennapacker, George Guyer; Petersburg; John Moorhead; Manor Hill, John A. Demoyer, J. A. Woodcock; Huntingdon, Reuben E. Wilson, McConnellstown, John W. Leckie; Cassville, Seth A. Creveling; Mount Union, James C. Clarke, Shirleysburg, George Leidy, Wesley Ely, W. H. Stevens, supply; McYeytown, Martin L. Smith, George W. Miller; Lewiston David S. Monroe; Lewistown Circuit, James H. McGarreh; Milroy, Josiah Forrest; Saxton, J. Patton Moore. A. C. Hartsock supply; Bloody Run, G. W. C. Vanfossen: Ray's Hill, R. H. Wharton; McConnellsburg, Joseph R. King, Edmund White; Bedford, BURGESS G. W. REID; Rainsburg, W. J. Owens; Schellsburg, Andrew W. Decker, Jesse Akers, supply.

SNOW STORM.—On Saturday last, a snow storm of unusual severity visited some parts of the country. Here, in the immediate neighborhood of the Alleghenies however, there was only a high wind without either snow or rain. We give below despatches relative to the storm:

DOWNINGTOWN, CHESTER COUNTY, March 21.—There is five feet of snow at White Hall. The mail train bound West is in a drift and cannot move either way.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—This is the most wintry morning experienced for many years. Snow has been falling steadily for sixteen hours, and is now two feet deep and drifted in some places to four feet. The streets are almost impassable for cars, and most of the lines have given up their efforts to run. The storm continues without the slightest abatement, and travel is impeded in all directions.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The snow storm, which commenced here at two o'clock this morning, is unprecedented at this season. The snow fell over four inches deep, but drifted badly in the streets, and the cars were everywhere greatly delayed. Though a fierce gale prevailed, no disasters are yet reported. None of the sound steamers, with Eastern passengers, arrived until this afternoon, and the ferry boats were everywhere delayed, greatly deranging business. It is still snowing, with hail falling and the wind blowing a gale.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS OF 1812.—The bill passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to extend pensions to the soldiers of 1812, will not be likely to add as much to the expenses of the State as was expected when it was presented. As proposed, it offered a pension to every soldier of 1812, whether rich or poor, and was a gratuity bill, granting away the public money to those who might not need it. The Senate amended the bill by declaring that no one should be entitled to the pension who is worth $500, and that new applications must be made by persons interested under the act of 1866, by the judges of the various judicial districts, and that as soon as the United States shall have passed a law granting pensions to the soldiers of 1812, those drawing money under the law of Pennsylvania shall receive no more. The bill seems to be formed upon the principle of keeping the promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope. It tenders a chary ungracious allowance, which will be rejected by all those but the truly needy remnants of the last war with England, who must either receive that charity or go to the alms house. In its present shape the law will be no credit to the State.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

RAILROAD FROM BEDFORD TO BRIDGEPORT.—We learn from the Bedford *Inquirer*, that the citizens of Bedford contemplate erecting a branch road from that place to connect with the Pittsburg & Connellsville Rail road at Bridgeport, Pa. Bridgeport is situated on Wills' creek, about fourteen miles from this city, and the advantages of this connection both to Bedford and Cumberland, will be inestimable. The completion of this branch road will give us direct communication with Central Pennsylvania. Cumberland is surely destined to become a great city in the way of railroad communications. The Metropolitan Rail Road from Point of Rocks to Washington, when complete, will give us direct communication to the National Capital; the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, with Pittsburg, and the extension of the Cumberland Valley Railroad with Harrisburg. This in connection with the proposed manufactories and our natural mineral resources, will undoubtedly draw capitalists to our city, and Cumberland will, we predict, at no distant day become a large and flourishing city.—*Cumberland Union.*

THE GALAXY, for April, contains: Steven Lawrence Yeoman, by Mrs Edwards. (With an illustration by Gaston Fay.) Before Genius, by John Burroughs. Parting in Hope, by Thomas Hitchcock. The Fight at Fisher's Hill, by Jas. Franklin Fitts. Woman and the Weed, by Schuyler Brightley. The Lowlands of the Mississippi, by Henry L. Abbot. From May till Martinmas, by Mrs W. H. Palmer. The Slaughtered Frenchman, by Paul Asberge. The Three Branches of our Government, by John Norton Pomeroy. Words and their Uses, by Richard Grant White. The Cassiterides, by W. L. Alden. Magazine making, by the Editor. Nebule, by the Editor. Price $4 a year; 30 cents a number. Especial attention is called to the clubbing terms with other first class Periodicals, by which a saving of one quarter to one third is realized by subscribers.—Address W. C. & F. P. Church, No. 39 Park Row, New York.—For Sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

HOUSE CLEANING.—The time for house cleaning is rapidly ushering itself upon all good house wives, and what a din, daub, and clatter they make of it! Such great tubs full of soap suds, buckets full of white-wash and pots of paint and varnish as greet the unhappy husband on these occasions are enough to disturb his dreams for a month of Sundays. The most considerate, economical and tasteful of husbands, to avoid the reign of soap suds, white-wash and paint, go immediately to the INQUIRER Book Store, select and purchase the neatest, cheapest and best articles of wall paper ever brought to the county. This is sensible. Ladies, you can't do better if you want your houses decently refitted, than to keep a few tubs of soap suds, a lot of white-wash and a paint pot or two in the way for a week or so; if you can by any contrivance, best known to yourselves, sprinkle a little of the soap suds over your husbands, splash some of the white-wash upon their polished boots, or hats, or daub their coats or hands with paint, it will hasten the purchase of paper. Try it, and don't forget to suggest the INQUIRER Book Store as THE place.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.—The *Delaware County Republican*, one of the most carefully conducted and neatly printed journals in Pennsylvania, has been much enlarged and fitted out with an entirely new dress.

The old *Pittsburgh Daily Gazette* has also been thoroughly rejuvenated with new type and a handsome new make up. It is now printed in quarto form, and is in every respect vastly improved, though always a first class sheet.

DAVIS & J. Z. OVER, late of this place have purchased the *Hollidaysburg Register*, and entered upon their editorial duties with last week's issue. The gentleman are both experienced in the "art," and the senior has a number of year's practice on the editorial tripod. Under their management we have no doubt the *Register* will be made an interesting and influential journal. We wish them success pecuniarily and politically.

The *Indiana* (Pa.) *Democrat*, published by J. B. SANSON, Esq., formerly of this place, has been enlarged and otherwise improved. It now comes to us in quarto form, handsomely printed, and presents altogether, a very neat appearance. Barring its politics, it is among our best exchanges.

The *Bedford County Press*, published by J. C. LONG & Co.. Bloody Run, Pa., is numbered among our exchanges. Number 2, of vol. 1 comes out considerably improved upon the first issue, and with time and experience, the *Press* may be made to come up to the standard of modern newspapers in appearance and neatness. The *Press* is a neutral paper, devoted to the interests of Education and Agriculture to a greater or less extent, but more particularly to the furtherance of enterprise in Bloody Run.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Railroad Project—Adeantages of Building a road through Cumberland Valley.—Iron Ore, Timber, and Bark Market.—The Springs, &c.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY TP. March 21.

Editors Inquirer—By reference to your paper, I learn that the people of Bedford are trying to connect Bedford with Cumberland by way of Bridgeport. While I appreciate every effort to extend Railroad facilities to our people, I think a much better plan would be to make a railroad directly to Cumberland by way of Cumberland Valley. By the Bridgeport route, it will be some 35 or 36 miles to Cumberland, whilst by the Valley route it would not be more than 30 miles, with the best possible grade. Following the course of Evitt's Creek and Shover's Run, with scarcely any bridges, or if any very short ones, a railroad could easily be constructed, and by this route a large valuable vein of iron ore, stretching from Cumberland nearly or quite to Bedford, would be brought into market, and the valuable timber, tan bark, &c., of this region would be accessible, and it would certainly, with your very popular Springs, make this a profitable investment for the stockholders. Mr. J. W. Jones is now operating a large steam tannery in this valley, and with its splendid water power manufactories might be established and made profitable. It is true that by the Bridgeport route some expense might be saved at the present time, but then you would have to be indebted to the Connellsville Road for the privilege of using the same. The people of Londonderry will have a railroad through much of their township, and of course will not feel the same interest in your road that Cumberland Valley would, which is quite cut off from market. O. P. H.

The Miserables

Of this bright and cheerful world are the Dyspeptics.

Without a good digestion there can neither be bodily comfort nor mental enjoyment

Between the stomach and the brain there is a close and wonderful alliance. If the one is disordered the other is gloomy, dejected, incapable of effort, and indifferent to all that makes life agreeable to the healthy.

Is this a condition that any rational human being is willing to endure, when the means of certain, immediate and permanent relief can be obtained everywhere?

The Dyspeptic has his fate in his own hand. If he chooses to banish forever the disorder that racks his body and disturbs the mind with nameless horrors, he has only to step to the nearest drug store and procure a supply of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

No phase of Dyspepsia has ever yet resisted the alterative, tonic and anti-bilious operation of this potent vegetable specific. It literally regenerates the lethargic stomach; rouses into healthy action the dormant liver; puts to flight the dismal fancies that beset the mind; gently relieves and regulates the bowels; strengthens the enfeebled nerves; restores the appetite, and makes, as it were, a new creature of the desponding and debilitated invalid.

Ladies who suffer from indigestion have only to take a small dose of this pure vegetable corrective, once or twice a day, to secure intire exemption from the pains and penalties of a weak stomach and that perfect functional regularity, which but few of the sex uninterruptedly enjoy.

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP. A superior TOILET SOAP, prepared from refined VEGETABLE OILS in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of LADIES and for the NURSERY. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled. For sale by all druggists. july,15,67.y1

ESTATE of *JOSEPH HENRY SNYDER*, deceased.—Letters Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Joseph Henry Snyder, late of Southampton township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. NATHAN ROBISON, Ex'r
mar27. of the last will &c. of Jos. H. Snyder

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, at the Reformed parsonage, in St. Clairsville, Mr. PHILIP CLAYCOMB and Miss SUSANNAH KOONS, both of this county.

On the same day, by the same, and at the same place, Mr. JEREMIAH WEYANDT and Miss MARY LAMBRIGHT, both of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. HENRY C. FEATHERS and Miss MARY WEISEL, both of this county.

On the 15th inst., by the same, Mr. JEREMIAH W. KENNEDY and Miss CAEHARINE BLACK of Blair county.

At the Friends' Cove Parsonage, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. JOS. W. ADAMS, of Southampton tp., and Miss BARBARA ELLEN BECK, of Black Valley, Monroe township.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. ISAAC STAILEY, of Hopewell tp. and Miss MINERVA JANE DEYARMIN, of Bloody Run.

On the 19th inst., by Rev. Watson Case, Mr. SILAS H. SPARKS to Miss JULIA KERR, all of West Providence tp.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. O. P. Hendrickson, Mr. LOYD BRANT and Miss MARGARET RICE, both of Cumberland Valley tp.

DIED.

On the 16th inst., KATE ELIZA, daughter of Henry and Milly Ann Dibert of Bedford township, aged 3 years, 2 months and 18 days.

On the 12th inst., WILLIAM SCOVIL, of Bedford township, aged 81 years, 10 months and 2 days.

On the 15th inst., WILLIAM, son of Chancey Croyle, aged 5 mos. and 8 days.

In St. Clair tp., on the 12th inst., Mrs. ANNIE M. WEISEL, aged 81 years, 7 mos. and 8 days.

MAXWELL KINKEAD,
WITH
CHARLES HENDERSON & SON,
ESTABLISHED, 1838.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, FURS AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 412 Market st., ab. 4th,
mar27:3m PHILADELPHIA.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Hiram Davis, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
mar27 JACOB BECKLEY, Ex'r.

CALL AND SETTLE.
Those knowing themselves indebted to me either by Book Account or Note, will please call and settle the same without delay, as I am in need of money. mar20.3t A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

DREER'S *WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS*, and a full assortment of Spades, Spading Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, &c. &c., can be bought at HARTLEY & METZGER'S very low for cash. mr20tf

OYES! O YES!
The subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he holds himself in readiness to cry sales, auctions, &c., on the shortest notice. He returns thanks for the numerous favors which he has received at their hands, and hopes to merit a continuance of their custom.
JOHN DICKEN,
mar30:3m Cumberland Valley, Bedford co., Pa.

THE *SIR JOHN FRANKLIN OR CHAMBERSBURG COOKING STOVE*.—This celebrated stove is now offered to the public by HARTLEY & METZGAR, Agents for Bedford county, who have on hand a full supply for wood or coal. mar20tf

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of Dan'l Sparks and George Karn, Executors of the last Will, &c. of Peter Karn, late of West Providence tp., Bedford co., dec'd, will sit for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Thursday the 2d day of April, 1868, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., when all parties interested can attend.
J. H. LONGENECKER,
mar20:2t Auditor.

IF YOU WANT TO GET THE BEST *REAPER, MOWER, GRAIN DRILL*, or any other Farm Implement that is made, and at the lowest price, always go to HARTLEY & METZGER'S old established agency. As their business is a permanent one, they will always keep the extras, which may be needed for any Farm Implement they sell. mar20tf.

INSURANCE.—Wyoming Insurance Company of Wilks Barre, Capital $150,000. Commerce Insurance Company of Albany, New York, Capital $500,000. Fulton Insurance Company of New York City, Capital $250,000
F. BENEDICT, Agent at Bedford, office with H. Nicodemus.
F. M. MASTERS Agent at Bloody Run.
December 20th, 1867. m6

LUMBER! LUMBER!
MUNSON, JONES & CO.,
PHILLIPSBURG, Pa.
WORKED LUMBER,
of every kind for sale. Flooring, Sash, Weatherboarding, &c. Inquire of
F. BENEDICT, Agent,
at J. W. Lingenfelters office, Bedford, Pa.
feb21:3m.

PLASTER.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that he is now prepared to supply both
ROCK AND GROUND PLASTER,
at his Warehouse.
JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.
Bloody Run Station, Jan. 31, 1868.3m.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.
The Spring Quarter will commence MONDAY, APRIL 6th.
Students prepared to teach, to enter college, or to engage in business avocations. Terms moderate. The principal is prepared to accommodate eight Boarders.
For further information address
J. W. HUGHES, Principal,
fe7.2m Rainsburg, Bedford co., Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas to make and report a distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the goods of James B. Farquhar, now in the hands of Rob't Steckman, Esq., Sheriff, to and among the creditors of said J. B. Farquhar, according to law, will, for that purpose, meet said creditors and all others interested, at his office, in Bedford, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, inst., when and where all who choose may attend. JNO. MOWER.
March13:3t Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will &c., of Philip Devore, late of Londonderry township deceased, having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, they give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make payment, claims against the estate properly authenticated, should be presented by claimants immediately. JOSIAH MILLER,
JACOB L. ALBRIGHT,
feb14-w6 Executors.

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH.
A FAMILY AND AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL, devoted to choice Literature, including Poetry, Novelettes, Tales, and Moral and Entertaining Reading, generally. The Novelettes, Tales, Poetry, etc., shall be supplied from the best and highest sources, and be equal to anything to be found in any journal or magazine.
Agriculture and Horticulture, embracing Farming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, etc. Our labors in this department for over thirty years, have met the cordial approbation of the public. Our purpose has been to furnish useful and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry. This portion of the *Germantown Telegraph* is alone worth the price of subscription.
NEWS DEPARTMENT.—The same industry, care, and discrimination in gathering and preparing the stirring events of the day, expressly for this paper, which hitherto has been the one of its marked features and given such universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to meet the increasing demands of the public.
TERMS.—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum. No orders received without the cash, and all subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for. Specimen numbers sent. Address
PHILIP R. FREAS, Editor and Proprietor,
mar20 Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW YORK COLUMN.

"COSTAR'S"
PREPARATIONS.
EVERYBODY—TRIES THEM.
EVERYBODY—USES THEM.
EVERYBODY—BELIEVES IN THEM.
EVERYBODY—RECOMMENDS THEM.

Are you troubled by Rats, Mice, Roaches Ants, &c.? ☞Buy a 25c. or 50c. Box of—
Costar's Exterminators.
"Only Infallible Remedies known." "Free from Poison." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

Are you annoyed with Bed-Bugs? Can't sleep nights! ☞Buy a 25c. or 50c Bottle of—
"Costar's Bed-Bug Exter.
A Liquid "Destroys and prevents Bed-Bugs." "Never Fails."

For Moths in Furs, Woolens, Carpets, &c. &c. ☞Buy a 25c or 50c Flask of—
"Costar's Insect Powder.
Destroys instantly Fleas and all Insects on Animals, &c.

"A sure thing." Thousands testify to its merits. ☞Buy a 25c or 50c Box of—
"Costar's" Corn Solvent.
For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c. "Try it."

Don't suffer with Pain! A Wonderful power of Healing! Every family should keep it in the house. ☞Buy a 25c or 50c Box of
"Costar's" Buckthorn Salve.
Its effects are immediate. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Sore Breasts, Piles, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itch, Scrofula and Cutaneous Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., Bites of Animals, Insects, &c.

"A Universal Dinner Pill" (sugar-coated.) 30 years administered in a Physician's Practice. ☞25c and 50c Boxes—
"Costar's" Bishop Pills.
Of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, General Debility, Liver Complaints, Chills, Fevers, &c. Not griping. Gentle, mild and soothing.

"That Cough will kill you. Don't neglect it. ☞25c. and 50c. Sizes—
"Costar's" Cough Remedy.
The children cry for it—its a "Soothing Syrup." For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchial Affections. Singers, Speakers, and all troubled with Throat Complaints, will find this a beneficial Pectoral Remedy.

Beautifies the Complexion, giving to the skin a transparent freshness. Bottles $1.00
"Costar's" Bitter Sweet
and Orange Blossoms.
Renders the skin clear, smooth and soft. Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, &c. Ladies, try a bottle, and see its wonderful quality.

☞!!!Beware!!! of all Worthless Imitations.
☞None Genuine without "Costar's" Signature.
☞25c and 50c sizes kept by all Druggists.
☞$1.00 sizes sent by mail on receipt of price.
☞$2.00 pays for any three $1.00 sizes by Express.
☞$5.00 pays for eight $1.00 sizes by Express.
Address
HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.
For sale by HECKERMAN & SON, Bedford, Sold by all Wholesale Druggists in PHILADELPHIA, Pa., and in all the large cities.
feb14:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Poor and House of employment of Bedford county, for the year ending January 1, 1868:

WM. BOWLES, Treasurer, *DR.*

To amount rece'd from former treasurer, Geo. Blymyer	$8083 65
To am't from collectors,	7148 28
To am't from Esq. Roberts, fines,	4 00
To am't from Joseph F. Barley, fines	6 70
To am't borrowed from Rev. S. Kepler	550 00
Total	$15,792 63

TREASURER: CR.

By amount paid on checks as follows:	
Merchandise,	$1625 14
Hardware,	127 30
Drugs,	132 00
Groceries,	26 18
Beef,	1005 99
Bacon,	380 43
Pork,	34 56
Potatoes	11 25
Corn	22 50
Cider	10 00
Oats,	2 25
Applebutter,	218 08
Syrup,	40 50
Vinegar,	13 60
Out-door paupers,	611 92
Removal of "	102 37
Issuing orders	16 75
Blacksmithing	24 64
J I Noble, manufacturing goods,	155 87
Castings and cooperage for mill,	24 98
One horse	165 00
Mill license,	10 20
Insurance,	16 00
Funeral expenses,	44 00
Coffins,	36 25
Toll	30 51
Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum	216 80
Services as matron,	15 00
Medical attendance,	207 50
D R Anderson, salary and extra services	84 00
Samuel Beckley do do	84 00
Michael Diehl, do do	84 00
S. Defibaugh, salary as steward,	250 00
T R Gettys, salary as clerk	50 00
T R Gettys, making out and distributing duplicates for 1864 and 1867	97 70
E F Kerr, salary as att'y and ex. services	135 00
J W Dickerson, do do	115 00
William Bowles, salary as treasurer,	50 00
Durborrow & Lutz, printing	66 40
Meyers & Mengel, do	66 40
do do advertizing	1 80
Sundries, as per bills filed,	251 61
Sundry articles of furniture for house,	73 93
Old checks	5710 79
Judgment of Dr. Conrad	30 32
Costs in Bixler case	52 00
Interest paid on Rev. Kepler's note	43 50
Amount overpaid on duplicates	4 87
Auditors and clerk,	40 00
Total credits,	$13568 95
Charges	$15,792 63
Credits	13,568 95
Balance in Treasury,	$2223 68
Owing County from collectors,	11022 21
Indebtedness of county, about	4000 00

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford co., do certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts of William Bowles, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, and found the same to be correct and true, as above stated. Wisness our hands this 9th day of January, 1868. JAS. MATTINGLY,
Attest: JOHN D. LUCAS,
W. C. SCHAEFFER, S. WHIP, Auditors,
mar13w4 Clerk.

STATEMENT and Report of Samuel Defibaugh, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, from January 1, 1867, to January 1st, 1868.

		DR.
1867, Jan. 1st.	To balance at last settlement	$ 30 74
	To cash received from sundry persons:	
	R Sheeter for Muslin	50
	L Ringler for corn	1 10
	Miller for bran	40
	M A Line for corn	1 50
	W Chenoweth for 100 lbs buckwheat flour	3 50
	J E Wills for sugar	4 40
	H Defibaugh for 1 qt. syrup	15
	J Shoemaker for tomatoes	2 25
	H Crawley for tomatoes	75
	J E Wills for butter	1 00
	H Moses for beet	1 35
	M A Line for coal	5 37
	J E Wills	3 60
	Muslin	1 03
		$57 64
	By balance	69 61
		$127 25

CR.

By cash paid for sundry articles as follows:	
Sixty-nine and a half bushels ears of corn	$24 43
Wm Allen, making two coffins	1 00
Post-office box	1 00
V Steckman, whisky	12 00
J L Lewis, blank book	2 25
—— Butter	87
S Reighard, apples	2 00
—— Diehl, butter	50
Miller & Evans, butter	2 40
F McGiven, removal of pauper	1 00
Revenue Stamps	1 50
E Diehl, 3 bus apples	3 50
J. Shaffer, butter	2 90
M Howser, altering stock	2 00
C Evans, butter	1 00
England, butter	2 30
J Dunkle, Lime	80
J T Gephart, vinegar	60
England, butter	1 80
1800 lbs hay	10 80
T M Lynch, Plants	45
J Dunkel, lime	1 20
A J Pennell, horse hire	4 50
H W Ressler, removal of pauper,	2 50
Revenue stamps	50
500 rails and 50 stakes	10 75
J Wolf, ink	50
I Mengel, horse hire	83
H Defibaugh, work at race	6 00
V Steckman, whiskey	2 00
T Mason, cherries	2 00
J Mower, repairing	1 00
A Harman, bucket	1 25
A Wolford, work at race	1 50
Mrs Snyder, butter	6 00
Envelopes	87
J. J. Shoemaker, whiskey	5 00
W Cook, repairing shaft	25
J J Shoemaker, whiskey	1 50
Box matches	1 00
3 Green scrubbers	3 00
	$127 25

Produce of Farm and Garden.

33 loads of hay, 450 bushels of potatoes, 400 bushels ears of corn, 160 bushels of oats, 15 bushels of buckwheat, 3 loads of pumpkins, 20 bushels of large onions, 2 bushels of small onions, 6 bushels of shelled beans, 12 bushels of beats, 3 bbls. of cucumber pickles, 3000 heads of cabbage, 10 bushels of turnips, 10 bushels of parsnips, 5 bushels of peas, 480 pounds of mutton, 12 sheep skins, 6 calf skins, 420 pounds of veal, 3775 pounds of pork, 363 pounds of butter, vegetables used during summer not accounted for.

Stock on Farm.

87 head of sheep, 18 shoats, 2 brood sows and 6 pigs, 6 head of cattle, 1 beef, 3 horses

Bought of Wm. Dunkle 4 beef cattle for	$126 00
do do Simon England, 2 do for	42 00
	$168 00
2654 lbs of beef at 7½ per lb.	199 05
368 lbs of beef hide at 10 per lb	36 80
190 lbs of tallow at 14 per lb	26 60
	$262 45

Articles Manufactured by Matron.

70 women's and children's dresses, 62 do. chimeses, 19 do. skirts, 40 pr. do. stockings, 44 do. aprons, 5 do. bonnets, 1 do. sack; 6 men and boy's round jackets, 60 do. pants, 100 shirts, 9 do. drawers, 8 do. coats, 23 do. socks, 3 do. vests, 8 comforts, 4 feather ticks, 6 chaff ticks, 11 bolsters, 56 pillow slips, 31 sheets, 36 towels.

Number of paupers remaining Jan. 1st, 1868,	69
Number of paupers admitted during the year,	47
Number of paupers escaped during the year,	1
Number of paupers discharged during the year	28
Number of paupers died during the year,	5
Number of paupers births during the year,	2
Number of paupers bound out during the year,	1
Average number per month during the year,	59½
Meals given to wayfaring persons,	1130

There were 25 out-door paupers, who are not included in the above, who have been provided with board, medical attendance, &c.

☞Persons desiring further information, in regard to the above reports, are referred to the Books of the Poor House, which are open for any one to examine.

Certified to be correct by
SAMUEL DEFIBAUGH, Steward.

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the above account, statement, and report of Samuel Defibaugh, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, from the 1st of Jan. 1867, till the 1st of Jan. 1868, and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 1st day January, 1868.
D. R. ANDERSON, [L.S.]
Attest: MICHAEL DIEHL, [L.S.]
T. R. GETTYS, J. I. NOBLE, [L.S.]
Clerk.

Statement of Poor House Mill, from January 1, 1867, to January 1, 1868.
J. E. Wills Dr.

	Wheat,	Rye,	Corn,	B. Wheat,
To am't of toll grain bought in by the mill per monthly reports.	727½	154½	58½	65½
J. E. Wills, Cr.				
By am't of grain used in Poor House and sold sundry persons for cash and on accounts as per monthly orders.				
Use of Poor House	415	17	34	75
Horse feed		55		
Hog feed		10		
Sold sundry persons	5		6	3½
By ½ of the toll grain brought in by the mill, (it being my share of the toll as per agreement),	242½	51½	19½	21½
	662½	133½	50½	100½

Examined and certified to be correct by
mar13w4. J. E. WILLS, Miller.

DENTISTRY.
DR. J. G. MINNICH,
DENTIST,
Successor to Dr. H. V. PORTER,
In Harris' New Building,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
All operations on the natural teeth, such as
FILLING, REGULATING, EXTRACTING, &c.
performed in the best style.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
Of all kinds, and of best materials inserted. All operations warranted.
TERMS—CASH.
Mar7,68:6m

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE That on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Daniel Metzgar, of Harrison township, in the County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of J

Farm, Garden & Household.

WHEAT AND ITS CULTURE.

At a meeting of the Farmer's Social Club of Montgomery county, Pa., the following account of the proceedings was reported for the *Germantown Telegraph*, and will be found very interesting, as embracing the views of practical farmers on the subject of wheat and its culture:

The Secretary was appointed to open the subject, who thought that a majority of our farmers were too careless in selecting their seed wheat; while many of them took particular care in selecting and keeping their seed corn, they seem to forget that the same rules would apply just as well to wheat. His plan was to select his seed wheat in the field before cutting; he usually picked out about an acre, and allowed it to stand until fully ripe, and then cut and hauled it direct to the barn; he usually went through it once before it was too ripe, for the purpose of removing any stalks of rye or cockle which might chance to grow. His acre usually produced about twenty-five bushels. This he ran through the fan twice to remove the chaff, and then through a third time, with the fan running at a high rate of speed, in order to blow out the light grains. By this practice he usually reduced his twenty-five bushels, each of sixty-two pounds, to twenty, each sixty-four pounds. This is enough to put in from ten to twelve acres, he used for seed. The light wheat thrown over was again thrown into the pile and taken to the mill and ground for home use. He drilled in his seed at the rate of one bushel and one peck per acre, and was of opinion that a majority of our farmers used too much seed. He had found that one grain of wheat, in common field culture, would produce four or five stalks if room was afforded it to spread, hence his opinion as to the amount of seed. In good garden soil he had produced twelve stalks to one grain, and each stalk produced a good sized head of grain. He always rolls his wheat fields in the spring, as soon as the ground is dry enough, in order to press back and cover any roots which may have been thrown out by the frost. Thinks this operation of great benefit to the growth of the clover seed, which is sown just previous to the rolling.

Another member also brought his seed wheat into the barn with the other, but saved more than one acre. In order to get the seed he threshed the sheaves for a short time with a common flail, this removed only the ripest and heaviest grains. By this plan he had no difficulty in obtaining seed which would weigh sixty-three pounds per bushel from the bulk of his crop, which averaged but sixty-one pounds per bushel. He very seldom used so much seed as a bushel and a peck, often one half peck less. Does not roll his wheat field in the fall, as he thinks the ridges left by the drill should moulder down on the wheat by the action of the frost during the winter. Always cuts his wheat some ten days before it is fully ripe, and then with a reaper which deposits it in the proper sized bundles for sheaves. One year he tried separating the lighter grains from his seed by the use of brine, but did not like it as well as his present plan, which was more economical. Had tried plowing twice for wheat, but did not think it of much benefit to the wheat, but was very beneficial to the ensuing crops of grass.

The next member who delivered his opinion joined farms with the last one, and followed the same plan in selecting his seed, but used rather more to the acre, say a bushel and twelve quarts. Had tried several home-made and bought manures to help out his manure pile, but found that common salt and lime gave him the greater benefit at the least expenditure of capital. He mixed five bushels of coarse salt with ten of air slacked lime three months before it was needed, and during this time turned it three times; sowed it broad cast before the last harrowing, at the rate of three bushels per acre. If he had not barnyard manure enough, he preferred to spread it over the whole field, and apply the lime and salt mixture before the wheat was drilled, and over all the field. He considers common salt as an excellent top-dressing for wheat *on his land*, but cannot speak for other soils. He has sowed five bushels of common plaster instead of the ten bushels of air slacked lime, and thinks the effect was about the same in both cases. He has used salt for various crops not now under consideration with like success, but would not recommend it for all soils.

Another member had experimented in the manner of applying barn-yard manure to wheat, and reported the result as follows: His usual plan is to plow twice, but year before last he was pushed for time and short of help, and not expecting to have time to plow twice, he hauled out his manure and spread it on the oat stubble in the usual manner, and plowed it under to the depth of about eight in-ches. After the field was all plowed, finding that he had some spare time, he set his man and team to plowing a portion (about two acres) a second time, which was done about an inch deeper than tne first plowing. The manure of the two acres was, when it was applied, in the state in which manure usually comes out of the yard in the spring, and had been plowed under about two weeks before the commencement of the second plowing. The manure was not in the way of the second plowing, and there was no more left upon the surface than upon the rest of the field where it was plowed but once. During the spring and summer the wheat upon the part of the field twice plowed looked better and of a darker green, and at harvest time yielded the heaviest and best filled wheat. The grass on the two acres is quite as good as the other, but to all present appearances the artificial grasses (clover and timothy) will be crowded out by the natural growth sooner on the two acres than on the rest of the field.

He had tried plowing the manure of the same field under at different depths, of six, seven, nine, and ten inches, and found his best plan to plow down his stubble to the depth of nine or ten inches (his surface soil is about eleven to twelve inches thick,) then haul out and spread the manure, and after pressing it down with a heavy roller, turn it under to the depth of but five or six inches. He has raised fine weat by sowing his seed on the manure and plowing it under as above. Had also tried spreading the manure upon the surface after the wheat was drilled in, and could not perceive any difference in effect.

One season his finest wheat was about a half acre, for which he had not barn-yard manure, and instead covered the ground after the wheat was sown with a thin layer of dry wheat straw; on this patch the wheat was heaviest, and withstood the bad effect of a dry season much better than the rest of the field. The grass seed took better on the half acre than on the balance of the field, but did not yield as good crops of hay and was sooner driven out by the natural ones. Since then he always manures a small patch of rye (sown for the straw) in this manner, and thinks the straw of the rye is better for his purpose (tying corn-fodder) then if he had used barn-yard manure.

The President thought that many of our practical farmers sowed too little grass seed with their wheat to insure a good crop of grass; the usual amount is four of timothy and about the same of clover; he usually sowed four of timothy and about seven or eight of clover, and had always a good crop of clover for mowing the first year after wheat; he thought this extra clover seed enabled him to cut at least half a ton more hay to the acre. His plan was to sow timothy before the drill when putting in wheat and sow the clover in the spring when the ground was freezing at night and thawing during the day, say, about the first of March, or the first week in March.

Humorous.

"You are a queer chicken! as the hen said when she hatched out a duck.

"MR. SMITHERS, how can you sleep so? The sun has been up for two hours." "Well, what if it has (hic!) He goes to bed at dark, while I don't go till after (hic!) midnight."

A SHARP old gentleman traveling out west, got a seat beside his wife in a crowded car, by requesting the young man who sat by her to "please watch that woman while he went in to another car, as she had fits."

A DUTCHMAN and his wife were travelling; they sat down by the road exceedingly fatigued. The wife sighed, "I wish I was in heaven!" The husband replied, "I wish I was at the tavern!" "Oh, you old rogue," says she, "you always want to be in the best place."

A CHURCH FESTIVAL was given in New Jersey the other day, the guests of which were served by pretty girls and boys, who sold the bill of fare at five cents each. Here is a sample of the bill: "Vegetables—Soft corn, can't be beet, waiting for something to turnup, eighteen carrots (fine,) Johnbonion, peas (and plenty.) Entrees—A Michi-gander (with sauce,) youra goose (sauce for goose is ditto or gan der,) plucked pigeon (*a la* Wall street,) decoy duck, spare rib (for bachelors,) backbone of the rebellion, cold."

A CORRESPONDENT from Jasper, Tennessee, writes that during Bragg's retreat from Middle Tennessee, two rebel soldiers stopped at the house of Mr. K—, and one of them proposed a trade for a very fine horse, but thought that a large white spot on the horses forehead lessened his value somewhat.

"Why so?"

"Because," said the soldier, "the Yankees can see it a great way off."

"Never mind that," said his companion; "*tother end* is always toward the Yankees!"

TROD UPON HIS TOES.—Last night at the theatre: a gentleman felt the pressure of two little fairy feet upon his patent leathers. At first the sensation was delightful. It made inexpressible delightful thrills pass through his body; but these sensations wore away, and the pressure began to feel the least bit uncomfortable.

"Madame!" he gently suggested, "You are standing on my feet!"

"Your feet sir!"

"Yes madam."

"Goodness! I beg your pardon, sir, I thought I was a standing on a block of wood—they are quite large sir!"

"Quite—but you covered 'em, madam." —*Ptihole Record.*"

AN ENGLISH PAPER relates the following: "A letter from the wilds of Cheshire was received one morning, having the simple superscription, 'For moi Son, London.' After passing through a succession of hands, it was at length duly deposited, along with a thousand other letters, at a left-till-called-for office there to await the chapter of accidents. A few days afterwards a simple-looking countryman presented himself, and inquired, 'Han yo gotten a lettur for me fra moi feythur?' A titter, a whisper, a significant nod of the head on the part of more than one official, then a rummage amongst the pigeon holes, and 'feythur's letter was found and handed to the son, who looked upon the whole proceeding quite as a matter of course.

THE following note from "Mark Twain," concerning "Gideon's Band," appears in the Washington *Chronicle*: "Mr. Editor: I see it stated that the staunch old salt, Mr. Gideon Wells, is going to rally to the protection of the President with his four hundred marines. Do you know if that party is entirely made up? I would like very much to belong to Gideon's Band. Here's my heart and here's my hand. I want to rally to the rescue a little. I am competent. I have been to sea a good deal, and have seen some service as a boarder on shore: besides, I have some entertaining stories to relate, which I have never got anybody to believe yet, and I wish to tell them to these marines.

"We can gain the victory in this enterprise. In the old times there were only three hundred noble Democrats in Gideon's Band, and they triumphed. Every Democrat took a horn. Every Democrat carried his own jug. Just arm us four hundred modern Democrats as we have been armed for three thousand years; give us a jug apiece and sound the tocsin of war. Avast! Ahoy! A way for Gideon's Band! "Mark Twain."

"MAY it please the court," said a lawyer before a Dutch judge, "this is a case of the greatest importance, while the American eagle, whose sleepless eye watches the welfare of this mighty republic, and whose wings extend from the Alleghanies to the rocky chain of the west, rejoicing in his pride of place—"

"Shtop dare! shtop I say! Vat has dis suit to do mit eagles. It has nothing to do mit the wild bird; it is von sheep!" said the justice.

"That is true, your honor; but my client has rights——"

"Your client has no right to de cagle."

"Of course not; but the law of language—"

"Vot care I for de laws of language, eh? I understand de laws of de State, and dat is enough for me."

"Well, then, my client the defendant in this case, is charged with stealing sheep and—"

"Dat will do! dat will do! Your gliant is charged mit stealing a sheep. Dat is shust nine dollars. The court will adjourn."

And it did adjourn, for the justice was not a respector of legal rights, nor legal quibbles.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Oct. 16, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom	Mail.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE4.40	LE 7.50	Huntingdon,	AR9.30	AR4.17
5.02	8.10	McConnellstown	9.08	3.37
5.14	8.22	Pleasant Grove,	8.58	3.49
5.31	8.38	Marklesburg,	8.38	3.30
5.50	8.53	Coffee Run,	8.23	3.15
6.00	9.01	Rough & Ready	8.13	3.08
6.10	9.12	Cove,	8.58	2.54
6.20	9.16	Fisher's Summit	7.53	2.50
AR6.38	AR 9.33 / LE 9.40	Saxton,	LE7.35	LE2.35 / AR2.26
	10.00	Riddlesburg,		2.08
	10.08	Hopewell,		2.00
	10.24	Piper's Run,		1.44
	10.42	Tatesville,		1.19
	10.55	Bloody Run,		1.07
	AR 11.05	Mount Dallas.		LE 1.00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE6.40	LE 9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR2.30
6.55	10.05	Cottmont,	7.15	2.15
7.00	10.10	Crawford,	7.10	2.10
AR7.15	AR 10.20	Dudley, Broad Top City.	LE 7.05	LE2.05

Oct 15:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

FOUNDED BY REV. JOHN LYON, 1859.

FREDERICK WOODS, Principal.

A first-class school for the instruction of youth of both sexes in a classical and English education, including Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics and the ordinary English branches.

Terms moderate. Students from a distance can obtain board in town at reasonable rates.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. King,	John P. Reed,
Hon. J. F Hartley,	H. Nicodemus,
Wm. Hartley,	R. B. Lewis,
O. E. Shannon,	C. N. Hickok,
W. H. Watson, M. D.,	Geo. Blymyer,
B. F. Harry, M. D.,	G. D. Shuck,
Sam'l L. Russell,	C. Colfelt,
Jacob Reed,	Ross Anderson, M. D.
B. F. Myers,	John Lutz.

William Lyon.

jan10:3m.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

BLOODY RUN MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra

apl19:1y.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of JOS. SELLERS, late of Bedford tp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JNO. S. SPROAT,
J. T. GEPHART,
WM. SCHAEFFER,
jan. 17:6w Executors.

LIVERY STABLES, in rear of the "Mengel House," Bedford, Pa.,

MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.

The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: Cash, unless by special agreement.

jan24'68:tf. MENGEL & BURNS.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BOTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

O I C.

IT IS THE BEST CHANCE ever offered agents! One or two day's time will secure a good Sewing Machine, Watch, Silk Dress, Revolver, or some other article of equal value, Free of Cost! Agents wanted every where, male and female, for the best One Dollar Pawnbroker's Sale in the country.

Send for a circular.

S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
Jan.3-m3 30 Hanover, Street, Boston, Mas

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, Woodberry, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.

aug5, '64:tf.

$3000 WORTH!!

of BOOTS and SHOES of every description and best manufacture. Just received and for sale 25 *per cent. cheaper* than heretofore. The BOOT and SHOE department of

G. R. OSTER & CO.

has become a leading feature in their business, and is now THE PLACE to get GOOD as well as CHEAP BOOTS and SHOES, as they have the LARGEST and BEST assortment in town.

feb28m6

SEVERAL GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED to canvass for Dr. Wm. J. Mullin's Pamphlet on Diptheria as it appeared in Bedford and Somerset counties, with numerous Receipts, &c. Good wages can be made. Apply to

DR. W. J. MULLIN,
jan.3tf Schellsburg.

O YES! O YES! O YES!—The undersigned having taken out auctioneer license holds himself in readiness to cry sales and auctions on the shortest notice. Give him a call. Address him at Ray's Hill, Bedford county, Pa.

WILLIAM GRACEY.
Oct18:.6m

STRAY SHEEP.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in West Providence township, some time in November, a good sized sheep. The owner will take the usual course and remove it.

jan31:3t WM. MASTERS.

MARRIAGE CERTIFCATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

HARDWARE.

A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS.

AT THE OLD STAND OF BLYMYER & SON.

The undersigned having purchased, the entire stock of G. BLYMYER & SON, and having added thereto by

FRESH PURCHASES

in the East. Respectfully announces to the public that he is now prepared to sell at lowest

CASH PRICES,

or approved COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Everything in the Hardware line, such as

CARPENTERS', JOINERS', CABINET AND SHOEMAKER TOOLS, AND FINDINGS, CROSS CUT AND SAW MILL SAWS, GRIND STONES, AND FIXTURES, SADDLERY of all kinds NAILS,

by the kegg or pound,

WAGON, FIRE, STRAP IRON, NAIL ROD, DOUBLE AND SINGLE SHEAR, BLISTER AND CAST STEEL, HORSE SHOES, by the kegg or small quantities, DOUBLE AND SINGLE BITTED AXES, CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION KNIVES AND FORKS, very cheap,

the very best POCKET KNIVES, PORTMONIES AND POCKET BOOKS, SILVER TEA AND TABLE SPOONS in setts. BRITAINIA WARE in setts, trays, &c.

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES,

Window Glass, all sizes, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wash Boards Churns, Manilla Rope, Halter' Bed-Cords, and Twine, Brushes of every description, Shoe Blacking, Shovels and Forks, Grain Shovels, Chains of all kinds, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Sole and Kip Leather, &c. Also,

VERY BEST FRENCH CALF SKINS, Buffalo Robes, and a general variety of goods kept in a first class Hardware store.

Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, "to do unto others as you wish to be done by," we intend to sell at fair rates, and by fair dealing hope to merit a continuence of the patronage bestowed upon BLYMYER & SON.

THOMAS M. LYNCH.

Nov.1:3mo.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 100 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Heisel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A CHEAP FARM.

The subscribers take pleasure in offering a farm in Liberty township, on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, within one mile of Saxton, containing ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, of which thirty five acres are cleared and under good fence, and in an excellent state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered. The improvements are a GOOD TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, with a cellar under it, and a small frame Barn. There is an excellent young orchard of choice fruit on it. We will sell this property and give possession on the first day of April, A. D. 1868, for **$1100** CASH. This is a rare opportunity indeed. Any person wishing a cheap farm will find this the best offer that has been submitted for a long time.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
eb21tf Real Estate Agents, Bedford, Pa.

A SPLENDID SITUATION FOR A PAYSICIAN

A MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION.

A Physician wishing to retire from practice offers his location and property for sale. The property consists of a modern constructed building containing eight large rooms, kitchen, cellar and a good well of water at the door. Two lots planted in fruit trees and grape vines, handsomely situated in one of the most thriving towns in the Southern part of the State, with a good established practice. Any young Physician wishing to locate permanently, would do well to look at this location. The property will be sold for less than cost and on easy terms. Price $2,200. Apply to

Jan3,68tf DURBORROW & LUTZ.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

The undersigned has opened in Shaffer's building, Juliana srreet, a NEW

BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

Having purchased the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever brought to this place, at the

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,

He flatters himself that he will be able to sel

CHEAPER

than any other person engaged in the same business. His stock consists in part of

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STANDARD POETRY, POPULAR NOVELS,

Also HYMN BOOKS for all Denominations, EPISCOPAL-PRAYER BOOKS, MISSALS, &c. CHILDREN'S

Story Books, Books on Parlor Magic, Books on Games, Song Books, Dime Novels, etc.

His stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Embraces Osgood's Series of Readers, Brown's Grammars, Brook's Arithmetics, Davie's Algebra, Raub's Speller, and all books used in the Common Schools of Bedford County; also COPY-BOOKS, of all kinds.

STATIONERY!

of every description at lowest prices, will be found at his store, including Fools-cap, plain and ruled, Ledger Cap, Letter Cap, Bill Paper, Commercial Note, Ladies' Note, ENVELOPES of all kinds and sizes, Plain and Fancy, Fine White Wove, etc., etc. STEEL PENS, Pen-Holders, Slates and Slate Pencils of all numbers, Ink-Stands of the most Beautiful and Convenient designs, and INKS of the best quality at the lowest prices.

Also a large assortment of KEROSENE LAMPS, Plain and Fancy Soaps, SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCOES, Cigars, Pen-knives, PERFUMERY, etc. A speciality will be made of the PICTURE DEPARTMENT.—Fine Large Portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Johnson and other distinguished Americans, Fancy Pictures, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Picture Frames, &c., &c., will be always kept on hand. Porte Monnaies, Pocket-Books, handsome Porte-Folioes, etc. Violins, Accordeons and other Musical Instruments, Checker-Boards, Chess-Men, etc.

Hoping to meet the patronage of the public, he has selected his stock with great care, and is bound to sell cheap to all who will give him a call. JOHN KEEFFE.

Bedford, Dec. 13th, 1867.—tf

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B. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Take pleasure in informing their many friends and customers that they have moved the Bedford CLOTHING EMPORIUM to Shuck's Old Stand, one door west of the Washington House, where they have opened the largest stock of

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Persons buying for CASH or PRODUCE would do well to call and see us.

But remember, our TERMS are *Cash* or *Produce.*

☞ Remember the place!!! ☜

One Door West of the Washington House.

Nov.8:tf.

PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John S. Ritchey, late of Bedford township, deceased; will sell at private sale, the MANSION PLACE of said deceased, containing 113 Acres, more or less, with

THREE DWELLING HOUSES, GRIST MILL, SAW MILL, DISTILLERY, BARN

and other out-buildings thereon erected. Situated three miles North of Bedford. There is also a good orchard of choice fruit trees, and a spring of never-failing water on the premises. The place affords a splendid site for a Factory, there being excellent water power.

ALSO, a tract of choice land containing 36 acres, adjoining the above mentioned tract, having a good BARN and ORCHARD thereon. These tracts will be sold separately, or together, as the purchaser may desire.

ALSO, a tract of timber land, in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Frederick Kuntz, Adam Dibert and others, containing about 50 acres.

TERMS reasonable. For information, address the undersigned, Pattonsville, Bedford Co., or Richard Sill, Bedford. JOSIAH RICHEY,
nov29tf *Executor*

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ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

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Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

By virtue of an order of the orphans' court of Bedford Co., the udersigned will sell at public sale upon the premises on THE 21st DAY OF MARCH, the following described VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, late the residence of John Potter, dec'd., situate in MIDDLE WOODBERRY TOWNSHIP BEDFORD CO., adjoining lands of Jeremiah Mentzer, John Keagy, Philip Croft and others. CONTAINING 80 ACRES, 11 PERCHES OF FIRST CLASS MORRISON'S COVE FARMING LAND, under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation. Well watered, and part of it well timbered. A good LOG HOUSE AND LARGE BANK BARN thereon erected. There is a spring of water near the house which is nowhere excelled. This tract of land is situated in the best agricultural region in the Co. and is in every way a most desirable property.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

Terms.—One third in hand on confirmation of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments without interest. GEO. S. POTTER,
feb28 Trustee.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

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